Regd. No. B. 1065

CITY EDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Regd. No. B. 1065

VOL. XXVI NO. 160 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Japanese City Submerged

Whole Of Kobe Under Floods

131 KILLED AND 300 MISSING

TOKIO, July 5.

Almost the whole town of Kobe is submerged in the floods. It is estimated that 131 persons were killed and 300 are missing.—Reuter.

FLOURISHING PORT

(Kobe is a port of central Japan on the west shore of the Gulf of Osaka. Hyogo is properly on the west side and Kobe on the east side of an unimportant River. Opened to foreign trade in 1868, Kobe has made remarkable progress. It has excellent harbour accommodation where great liners can be berthed, while extensive ship-yards and spinning mills, sugar, steel and other works all contribute to its importance and wealth.

In 1923 after the great earthquake had destroyed Yokohama, Kobe became for a time at any rate the chief port of export for the very valuable silk trade.

It has a population of over nine lakhs.)

57 JAPANESE REPORTED KILLED

Renewed Flood In Japan

TOKIO, July 4.

Renewed flooding of Kanagawa prefecture has resulted in 49 deaths and destruction of 295 houses and 26 bridges.

Weather is improving in Tokio district, but there is heavy rainstorm in Western Japan. Eight deaths are reported.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS DRAW WITH YORKSHIRE

Match Abandoned Due To Rain

LONDON, July 5.

The Australians were lucky to [illegible] a probable defeat at the [illegible] of Yorkshire, in their [illegible] fixture at Sheffield, the [illegible] lunch on Tuesday being due to rain.

[illegible] had made 83 for 3 [illegible] the teams retired [illegible] they might well [illegible] runs for the re- [illegible] to register the [illegible] the tourists. [illegible] last day's [illegible] and [illegible] in their [illegible] at lunch.

[illegible] 4
[illegible] 9
[illegible] ... 18
[illegible] 36
[illegible] ... 15
[illegible] ... 1
[illegible] ch.

Lakh Of People Rendered Homeless

BRAHMAPUTRA FLOODS IN RANGPUR DISTRICT

Large Areas In East Bengal Faced With Grave Danger

RANGPUR (Bengal), July 5.

Nearly one lakh of people have been rendered homeless as a sequel to a river Brahmaputra overflooding the entire northern portion of this district, bordering on Garo Hills.

GRAVE DANGER AHEAD

The river is still rising furiously and threatens to spell grave danger to larger areas.

OTHER DISTRICTS AFFECTED

Similar reports of flood havoc have been received from the interior of Mymensingh, Pabna, Bogra and Faridpur districts of East Bengal.—United Press.

STRIKE IN SUEZ CANAL

All Workshop Employees Down Tools

PORTSAID: July 5.

All workshop employees at Suez Canal struck work this morning.—Reuter.

REGISTRATION OF BRITISH SHIPPING

LONDON, July 5.

Questions regarding the registration of British shipping were put in the House of Commons by Sir Frank Sanderson, who asked whether in view of the considerable uneasiness felt in some quarters that the British flag was being exploited by foreign opportunists, the President of the Board of Trade would tighten the regulations.

Mr. Stanley replied that special steps were taken since last August to examine particularly the applications for British Registry to secure compliance with the law.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

WITHDRAWAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, July 5.

It is understood that a plenary meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee has reached unanimous agreement on all points in the British plan for withdrawal of volunteers from Spain, subject to the acceptance by the Soviet delegate being endorsed by Moscow.

It is also reported that Russia insists that sea control shall be re-established simultaneously with international land control of the Spanish frontiers.—Reuter.

REBELS GAIN.

BURGOS, July 5.

Gen. Franco's troops gained a [illegible]rther stretch of the Mediter- [illegible]nean coast, when they captured [illegible]e orange-shipping port of Bur- [illegible] fifteen miles north of [illegible]. The Nationalists now [illegible]ssing towards Nules, which [illegible]f the key positions protect- [illegible]unto and Valencia.—Reu

FOR NEUTRAL PORT IN SPAIN

British Premier Discusses Franco's Proposal

LONDON, July 5.

The Prime Minister conferred at No. 10 Downing Street this morning with Lord Halifax, Sir Ernest Hodgson, Mr. R. A. Butler and Sir Alexander Cadogan.

It is understood that they discussed Gen. Franco's proposal to establish a neutral port in Government Spain.—Reuter.

REBELS MAKE HEADWAY

SALAMANCA, July 5.

A communique claims that the rebels advanced three to four miles on the Teruel Front and captured over 300 prisoners.

It is stated two Republican brigades have been practically wiped out on the Castellon Front and over 400 captured.—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF SPANISH REFUGEES

EVIAN (France), July 5.

Thirty-two countries are participating in the International Conference to consider the problem of political refugees. The conference is opening to-morrow afternoon with a public session.

Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Eire are sending delegations, while South Africa will be represented by an observer.

It is understood that no preconceived plan for a solution of the refugees' problem has been reached. The suggestion that an international convention might be the outcome of the deliberations is regarded as remature, but it is believed that an agreement may possibly be reached on each country taking a quota of refugees.

It is understood that efforts will be made to persuade the United States to accept proposals on these lines and a certain amount of preparatory work has been accomplished.—Reuter.

TEN KILLED IN AIR RAID

BARCELONA, July 5.

Ten people have been killed and ten injured hitherto in an air-raid of the Northern Suburbs.—Reuter.

Pandit Nehru on a visit to La Pasionaria, the Spanish Socialist leader.

Crowded Day For Jawahar In London

Palestine Question Discussed With Lord Samuel

LONDON, July 5.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is dining with Lord Samuel to-night, with whom he will discuss the Palestine question in the light of conversations he had yesterday with the Arabs.

Pt. Nehru is also arranging to see other representative Jewish leaders before completing his English tour.

Panditji addressed the Conciliation Group at Friend's House in the afternoon and also a crowded meeting at the Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House in the evening.

TO-MORROW HE LUNCHES WITH THE LIBERAL PARLIAMENTARY PARTY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND IN THE EVENING HE ADDRESSES THE LEFT BOOK CLUB, AT WHICH HE WILL BE THE SOLE SPEAKER.—Reuter.

France Captures Strategic Point

Occupation Of Paracel Islands Confirmed

LONDON, July 5.

French circles in London confirm the French occupation of Parace' Island as reported by the Domei Agency.

It is pointed out that the Islands are intimately connected with Ohainan. The reason for the occupation is stated to be the reports of Japanese activity in the region about Hainan.

As the Islands are within easy flying reach of the coast of Indo-China it is a matter of strategic importance that they do not fall into the hands of another power.

The British Government have been notified of the occupation.—Reuter.

Posthumous Conferment Of Legion Of Honour

PARIS, July 5.

The insignia of Legion of Honour recently conferred on Mlle Suzanne Lenglen was to-day presented to her mother by the Private Secretary of the Minister of Education.—Reuter.

Satyavati's Appeal Rejected

LAHORE, July 5.

Mr. Justice Blacker of the Lahore High Court rejected to-day the appeal and upheld the conviction of Shrimati Satyavati Devi, a prominent Socialist worker of Delhi, who had been convicted under section 124-A I.P.C. in connection with a speech made at a Kisan conference held at a village near Delhi on March 11 last.

Shrimati Satyavati Devi was directed to furnish a bond of Rs. 500 for good behaviour for a period of one year, or in default to undergo three months' simple imprisonment.—United Press.

RESPONSIBILITY OF FASCIST REVOLT

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 5.

The official inquiry into the Fascist revolt in May found that Lieut Fournier and others involved in the rising are liable for criminal proceedings, apart from the political aspect of the case.

The prosecutor of the Security Tribunal in a statement expressed the opinion that it was a case where extradition should be sought.

Lieut Fournier, one of the leaders is still at the Italian Embassy where he took refuge.—Reuter.

Time Spirit Tells At Last On Punjab

SIR SIKANDAR TOO FLOUTS INDIA ACT

Premier Speaks In Hindustani In Assembly: Speaker Yields To Pressure From Both Sides

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA: July 5.

HIGHLY MELO-DRAMATIC COLOUR WAS GIVEN TO TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUNJAB ASSEMBLY BY THE SPECTACLE OF SIR SIKANDAR'S SUDDEN CONVERSION—SHOWING THAT EVEN THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB IS UNABLE TO RESIST THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESENT TIME IN THE COUNTRY.

Till to-day Punjab presented the pathetic sight of being the solitary Province in the whole of the country to stick rigidly to the provision of the Government of India Act, laying down English as the language to be used in the legislatures.

WHEN A YEAR AGO SIR GOKULCHAND NARANG ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE ASKED THE ASSEMBLY TO DEFY THAT SEC. 85 OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, THE VERY SUGGESTION SEEMED TO HORRIFY BOTH THE SPEAKER AND THE PREMIER; BUT TO-DAY SIR SIKANDAR WAS AS ENTHUSIASTIC AS THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION HIMSELF IN ASSERTING THE RIGHT TO SPEAK IN THE MOTHER-TONGUE AND BEGAN SPEAKING IN HINDUSTANI HIMSELF.

SPEAKER FORCED TO YIELD

The speaker though he still stuck to his interpretation of Section 85 of the Government of India Act had no other alternative than to yield to pressure from both sides of the House and promise relaxation of the rigidity of the rule. So even the Punjab Legislature, which had hitherto gloried in being faithful to the Government of India Act had at last to fall in with other Provinces.

Once again an avalanche of points of order was directed against the measure when the Land Alienation Bill as amended by the Select Committee came before the House. Dr. Gopichand argued that as it had not been published in the Gazette the motion for its consideration was not in order. Lala Deshbandhu Gupta pointed out that as certain minutes of dissent had not yet been circulated, the Bill could not be taken up. A third member raised a point that seven days' time, as provided in the Standing Orders, had not been given.

The speaker, however, was in no mood to allow any technical objection and ruled out all points of order.

SIR GOKALCHAND'S ATTACK

As Mr. Mukundlal Puri's last-minute attempt to circulate the Bill also failed it gave an opportunity to Sir Gokalchand to subject Sir Sikander's policy to a stinging attack. He accused the Ministry of favouring one class at the expense of another "robbing Peter to pay Paul". He objected to the "clandestine manner" in which the Bill was rushed through and asked "Why are you afraid of going before the public".

In reply to Sir Gokalchand's speech Sir Sikander claimed that he was only actuated by a sense of equity and righteousness.

When he said that he was trying to prevent dishonest men from exploiting poor people, Sir Gokalchand protested to the Chair "is he in order in blackguarding a whole class".

OBJECT OF BILL

The object of the Bill is to secure that "Benami" transfer intended to evade provision of the Act can be reversed in all cases and to enable the Deputy Commissioner to restore possession to the original alienator.

Subhas Bose Advised Rest

Working Committee Meeting To Be Postponed

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Rashtrapati Babu Subhas Bose has been advised to take complete rest for at least one week by doctors in view of indisposition due to attack of influenza with some other internal complaints.

Accordingly Rashtrapati Bose has sent wires to-day to all members of the Congress Working Committee to ascertain if they are agreeable to postponing the next meeting of the Working Committee to a date suiting the convenience of all.—United Press.

TO GO AGAIN ON HUNGER-STRIKE

Madras Prisoners In Lahore Jail

LAHORE, July 4.

It is reliably understood that Hazara Singh, Khushi Ram Mehta and Prem Prakash, the three Madras political prisoners confined in the Lahore Central Jail since their repatriation from the Andamans, have decided to go on hunger-strike again. They twice gave up hunger-strike at the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leaders.

In a statement from the Andamans these prisoners declared that they had abjured terrorism.

The prisoners wrote a letter to Mahatma Gandhi a few weeks back. They had also made repeated but unsuccessful representations to the Madras and the Punjab Governments for their transfer to Madras.

It is said that, in spite of all these and the efforts of the Congress leaders in the Punjab, United Provinces, Bengal and Madras, the Madras Government refused to release them, they have decided to go on hunger-strike again.—United Press

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Educated ladies and young men on regular pay to push the sale of our Tennis rackets. Apply with anna stamp to M. Shannons and Co., Sialkot City. (10497)

Wanted: Expert and experienced canvassers for up-country to secure orders for cloth of renowned Mills of Bombay on salary and commission basis. Apply to Messrs Kapur and Son, 64, Champa Gully, Bombay. Candidates of Northern India will be preferred. (10496)

Wanted an Engineer for carrying out Town Planning Scheme Works at Ghatkopar. Only those possessing necessary qualifications and experience need apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary expected, to Mr. Jethalal P. Parekh, President, Municipality, Ghatkopar. (8849)

Wanted—Applications for the vacant post of an Assistant Librarian for the People's Free Reading Room and Library, Dhobi Talao Branch. Salary starting from Rs. 65 per month with Provident Fund Preference will be given to those applicants who have had previous experience as Librarians. Apply Secretary, Head Office, 6, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay. (10432)

Wanted Financier or influential Person to guaranteedly sell shares for 50,000 to 100,000 whether preference or ordinary against partnership. Apply Post Box 50, Baroda. (10485)

Wanted a health visitor for the Jubilee Anti-Maternity Care and Baby Welfare Society, Sawantwadi. Those holding Health Visitors Diploma or Midwifery qualifications of the B. P. N. A. should only apply. Latter will have to take two months training and execute one year's agreement. Pay Rs. 35|- P. M. plus house rent Rs. 5|-. Apply to the Secretary, Jubilee Anti-Maternity Care and Baby Welfare Society, Sawantwadi. (10490)

Wanted—A capable, experienced and energetic man as organising secretary for our Head Office doing regular life insurance business. Bright future prospects. A few organising Inspectors on salary commission or both. Apply stating minimum salary to "The Hindustan Mutual Assurance Company, Ltd., Agra. (8894)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted. Lady graduate, Gujarathi preferred as a tutor for girl. See personally between 9 and 10 a.m. Tara Baug Estate Office, Charni Road, Girgaon, Bombay No. 4. (10498)

Wanted Branch Manager on Rs. 100 p.m. for a Bank in prominent business centre in Bombay. Post Box 10005, Calcutta. (8812)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Wanted post as Chief Editor by an Indian Congress Journalist now abroad with fifteen years' first class Journalistic experience as Chief Editor on Indian and Overseas Indian papers, author of Political and Literary works; important European connections and record of unbroken nationalist work overseas. Terms by correspondence. Write to Box No. 8884 "Bombay Chronicle."

A young and very beautiful Brahmin lady of a high connected family wishes to be a Housekeeper or a companion under any big officer in very decent position. Even Europeans, preferably in Madras Presidency. Apply Box No. 10491, "Bombay Chronicle."

Young Austrian desires post as dyer, bleacher, finisher. Particularly well versed in Artificial silk dyeing. Box No. 8026, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

To Let from 1st August Ground floor. South-west, of Nanabhoy Lodge, 558 Hormusjee Adenwala Road, Dadar. Rent Rs. 80. Apply Dr. Meherbai Khareghat Petit House, Gwalia Tank. Phone No. 42328. (10486)

68. FLATS TO LET

For Hindoos, airy, rooms, flats, Boyce House, Gowalia Tank, behind Mahavir Vidyalaya, apply Pathan or Box 10473, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff, Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (10439)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10495, "Bombay Chronicle"

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Get your body examined by new method-Astro diagnosis; cell salt treatment by medical Astrology. Consult. Prof. Astro-Bio Medical Hall, opp. Mulji Jetha Market. (10481)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Learn Homoeopathy by post. Prospectus free. Homoeopathic Postal Institute. (Govt. Reg.) Dept. B. C., 4, Ahiripukur 1st Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta. (10492)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Embossing machine saves money spent in printing letter-heads, envelopes, etc., Introductory price Rs. 5-4. Specimen work free. Himalaya Metal Works, Mansingh Gate, Aligarh, U.P. (10493)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents to sell silk sarees, etc. Pay Rs. 200|- monthly. Samples and particulars free. The National Trading Co., Ludhiana, A 27. (10406)

336. BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

A running dispensary for sale. Rent Rs. 20. Parel Mill area. Apply Box No. 10494, "Bombay Chronicle".

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted a Loan of Rs. 3,000 to construct a house, repayable with a monthly instalment of Rs. 100. Interest payable in advance. Apply Box 10487, "Bombay Chronicle".

349. FURNITURE FOR SALE

For quality Furniture in modern style. Gujarat Furniture Works. Charni Road, Girgaum. 'Phone 25498 and 30144. (10479)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, INDIA. CONTRACTS DIRECTORATE, SIMLA.

DISPOSAL OF STORES.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of various items of unserviceable clothing no longer required by the Defence Services and therefore available for disposal.

The stores will be sold by weight and the contract will be operative for a period not exceeding 12 months.

Prospective purchasers are invited to apply with Bank References to the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, for tender No. 5551/6 due 1-8-38.

8836.

FOR SALE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of 1,000 Tons second-hand rails steel 50 lbs. N.S. 30 ft. and 300 Tons of 41 1/4 lbs. second hand rails 18 ft. to 20 ft. Tenders are returnable on Wednesday the 27th July 1938 to the Superintendent of Store, B.B. & C.I.Rly., Ajmer, and are obtainable from the undersigned on application.

M. K. KAUL,
Ag Superintendent of Stores,
B.B. & C.I.Rly., Ajmer.

(8933)

THE SENTINEL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the participating Policyholders entitled to vote under Article 99 of the Articles of Association will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 317-321, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th July, 1938, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of electing a Director.

NOTICE TO SHARE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 317-321, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday the 30th July 1938, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1937.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To confirm the appointment of Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal as one of the Directors of the Company.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd July, 1938 to 6th August 1938, both days inclusive.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 317-321, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday the 30th July 1938, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to pass Resolutions for:

1. Raising the strength of the Directors from 9 to 12;
2. Making certain changes in the Schedule attached to the Memorandum and Articles of Association regarding remuneration payable to the Managing Agents.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. K. SARABHAI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 5th July, 1938.

8851.

Public Notices

REMOVAL NOTICE

The Bombay Office of the PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., is now located in more commodious premises at the undernoted address:—

CONSTRUCTION HOUSE
NICOL ROAD,
BALLARD ESTATE

The new Offices are air-conditioned throughout.

Telephone Number: 21642
Telegrams: PEARL, BOMBAY

A. S. CHADWICK,
Branch Manager.

NOTICE

(No. S.104 (e)-23-A)

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for three State technical scholarships (one of which is reserved for candidates from the Intermediate and Backward classes and one for Muhammadans) of the value of £s 216/- each per annum to be awarded by the Government of Bombay for higher technical education in Europe or America during the year 1938-39.

2. The award of these scholarships will be governed by certain conditions. Details may be obtained from the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

Candidates should submit their applications in the prescribed form (copies may be obtained from the office of the Director of Public Instruction Poona) so as to reach the Director of Public Instruction on or before 30th July, 1938.

S. MOOS
Director of Public Instruction, Province of Bombay, Poona.
POONA, 30th June, 1938.

8930

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by order and on behalf of the Purchaser that RUSTOMJI JEHANGIR PASTAKIA, BAI FRENI, wife of the said Rustamji Jehangir Pastakia and TEHMURASP JEHANGIR PASTAKIA, all of Bombay Parsis, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Habib Mansion No. 80 (a), Warden Road, Breach Candy, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed irrespective of and without regard to any such claims and the same will thereafter be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that pieces or parcel of Government land of Pension and Tax tenure (now redeemed) together with a messuage, tenement, building or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Forjett Street, off Gowalia Tank Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 270-83 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue as forming a part of Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A/2290, and A/2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1/7066 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 5A/644 (of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3411 (6) and Old Street No. 5A and New Street No. 46, Forjett Street and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East previously or now by the property of Dinshaw H. Bode, on or towards the West by the property formerly or now belonging to Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia.

On or towards the North by property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 5/644 formerly belonging to Mohonidip Dharamdip Savate but now belonging to Ranchoddas Madhavdas Shroff and on or towards the South by Forjett Street aforesaid.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1938.
By Order of the Purchaser.
BAMANJI M. GAGRAT.

8844.

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.

RATE CIRCULAR.

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Special Rate Circular No. 8 of 1938, is being issued, to-day. Particulars may be obtained from the

Chief Traffic Manager,
Bombay, or Stations.

8852.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL ALIGARH.

SESSION BEGINS July 11th, 1938. Residential School run under European Headmaster and experienced housemasters. All Classes from Infant (Montessori) to Matriculation. Apply for prospectus to Headmaster.

(8914)

BOMBAY SUBURBAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Limited, will be held on THURSDAY, the 21st July 1938, at 5 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st March, 1938.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., and Mr. F. C. Annesley who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. R. C. Lowndes who vacates that office under Article 98 but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 11th to Monday, the 25th July 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th June, 1938.

8848.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHIRINBAI NOWROJI SHROFF and NARIMAN ARDESHIR BILIMORIA, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Nowroji Nusserwanji Shroff have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure, the cess whereof has been redeemed, situate at Khetwadi, Parsiwada Second Lane in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 109 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286 New No. B/1955, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 1/7431 and Cadastral Survey No. 692 of the Girgaum Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded, on the East by a Sweepers passage on the West by Parsiwada 2nd lane Khetwadi, on the North by the property of Goswami Shri Girdharji Shri Ranchodlalji Maharaj, and on the South by the property of Pranjiwandas Pitamberdas, and which premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 1721 and Street No. 15 Parsiwada Second Lane.

Dated this 5th day of July 1938.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

8954.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF INSOLVENTS' OUTSTANDINGS AT NADIAD, POONA, SURAT, BOMBAY & OTHER PLACES.

Under instructions from The Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate & effects of the insolvents Fulchand Mohanlal & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Wednesday, 13th July, 1938 at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.)„ at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay the right title and interest of the insolvents abovenamed in the unrecovered outstandings in Nadiad, Poona, Surat, Bombay & other places.

For further particulars, please apply to CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS AT PARGAON, Tq. PURANDHAR, DIST. POONA.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Waman Genoo Memane and with the consent of the Mortgagee Bajirao Bhicoo Memane, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, 14th July, 1938 at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the insolvent abovenamed and of the said mortgagee in the lands bearing different survey numbers situate at Pargaon, Tq. Purandhar, Dist. Poona.

For further particulars, please apply to.

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—on the face!
—then on the Heart!

'Jailor'

The trouble began with the scar on his face. He bore it like a Man.
She was repelled by the Scar, and threw herself in another man's arms. That cut a deep scar on his Heart.
His attempts to rub off that other scar is the dramatic story of

'Jailor'

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LEELA CHITNIS
SHEELA, SHAREEFA, ERUCH TARAPORE, SADIQALI, etc.

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The Hermitage!
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SARASWATI CINETONE,
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LEELA, CHANDRAKANT, RAT PRABHA, USHA, LONDHE, DINKER.
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Bai Sundarabai
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Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
ONLY THREE DAYS MORE
Mr. PAUL MUNI
in
The Life of EMILE ZOLA
NEXT SATURDAY
GEORGE ARLISS
in
"HIS LORDSHIP"

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay Tuesday

Chantappa Tippanna (45) was knocked down by a motor car on June 3 at Walkeshwar Road, with the result that he sustained serious injuries. He was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he died afterwards. An inquest will be held on his body on July 9.

Plea Against Extradition

"To go to Goa is to go to hell. I would prefer to rot in a British jail. I cannot describe to you the sufferings that I have undergone for the past four years."

With these touching words, a well-dressed young man appealed to the Chief Presidency Magistrate not to extradite him to Goa immediately but to give him time to write to the British authorities.

It appears that the young man, who goes under several aliases, was undergoing a sentence of 25 years imprisonment in the Goa Central Jail.

Sometime in the third week of June he, along with two under-trial prisoners, managed to escape from the jail.

The Goa authorities communicated to the city police that three men—Arthur Jose Reynolds alias Arthur Walter Pereira alias Arthur Walter Pires, Rosario Alex Mascarenhas and Basappa—had escaped from Goa and were likely to arrive in Bombay. The first of these had been sentenced to undergo 25 years' imprisonment for robbing the shrine of St. Francis Xavier and removing property worth nearly a lakh of rupees.

Sub-Inspector M. A. K. Hakim of the Crime Branch got information that the first two of the three persons were putting up at the Kashmir Hotel, Dhobi Talao. He kept a watch on the hotel and at about midnight on Monday put them under arrest. At the time Arthur Jose Reynolds was going under the name of Kamath. Gloves, goggles and other articles of "make-up" were found with the accused.

BRITISH SUBJECT CLAIM.

When they were put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the first accused said that he had not robbed one lakh of rupees, but had only received Rs. 25,000 from a certain party. But the Padre of the Church and the Governor of Goa had got him sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment.

He claimed to be a British subject. He had made representations to the British Consul who was taking up the matter with the Portuguese Government. He requested the Magistrate to give him time to write to the Consular authorities for identification and other papers.

The Magistrate ordered that both the arrested persons should be held in custody till July 14.

Substituted Woman?

The complicated transactions by which an advocate of the High Court of Bombay is stated to have substituted one woman for another were explained by Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, police prosecutor, in opening the case in which D. N. Deshpande is being prosecuted for alleged cheating, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

The prosecution alleged that on April 27 the Advocate produced a woman named Shantabai for another named Sitabai before the Registrar of Presidency Magistrates' Courts, and obtained a cheque through her.

Sitabai an old woman aged 70 and Saraswatibai had been awarded Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 7,000 respectively, as compensation by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in April 1937. The accused who had filed the claim got his client Sitabai to transfer her interests to his own brother for Rs. 1,500.

On April 27 he induced another woman to come to the Court and receive a cheque for Rs. 1,500 from the Registrar of Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

The accused surrendered to the police on May 3.

Messrs. C. N. Kanuga, K. F. Nariman and Shertukde appeared for the defence.

Alleged pick-pocketing at a Grant Road vegetable stall led to the arrest of Bale Singh Beni Singh (25) and Mahomed Rashid Khairulla (25) by the Lamington Road Police, who produced the accused before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum

The Presidency Magistrate today ordered both the accused to be remanded into Police custody for 14 days pending further investigation.

"Death was caused by gangrene of the lung and peri-Carditis (natural causes)", was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on Mahadeo Yedoo (28) a carpenter's man living at Tardeo Road, who was found lying in an unconscious condition at Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi on June 24. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where he died this morning.

A rider was added by the jury that, the deceased had taken opium to put an end to his life and was removed to hospital, where he died ten (10) days after the suicidal attempt.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

The appellate Bench of the High Court confirmed the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum on one Yellappa Sidappa who was convicted of the murder of a widow named Yerawa.

The accused was a man without any means, and the woman taking pity on him used to give him shelter and food.

The accused mistook her kindness as an evidence of love on her part and started making amorous overtures to her. The woman resented this and turned him out.

Smarting under a sense of revenge, the accused killed her with a scythe on November 24 last.

Sutta Arrests

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

Thirty-three persons, including the President and Vice-President of the Indian Cotton Exchange, at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, were taken into custody on Monday night, following a raid of the premises by the City Police.

The raiding party, which included Deputy Commissioner Wilson, Superintendent Rao Saheb Karnik, Deputy Inspector Hampton, of the Princess Street police station, and other officers of the C. I. D., surrounded the premises of the Exchange and placed under arrest everyone found there. The police seized a mass of papers, account books and other documents.

All the accused were put up before the Magistrate, this morning, at the Mazagaon Police Court. Thirty persons were ordered to be released on bail, till July 19 and three to be remanded in police custody.

The names of the arrested persons are:—

Gharamdas Morarji, Ghoolabhai Umedabhai, Ranchoddas Talakchand, Nagardas Nathalal, Pranlal Keshavjee, Pannalal Dharaj, Udaichand, Gulabchand, Chunilal Ogotabhai, Bhogilal Chunilal, Mangalchand Sagarmal, Odhagi Nabaji Jivan, Ambalal Hirjee, Ishwarlal Pralhadbhai, Ramgopal Shiochand, Jaishuklal Mansakhlal, Chanamlal Laloobhai, Hajarilal Kedarnath, Gopiram Motiram, Narainprasad Dilankhoran, Keshribhai Ramchandra, Poonamchand Odhablal, Ratanlal Ramchandra, Motilal Mathuralal, Ratanlal Kishanlal, Gragial Khushaldas, Haripraasad Chadurbhuj, Harichandar Satyanarayen, Mathurdas Tirathdas, Thakurdas Chhabildas, Krishwaram Jiwanram, Ramanlal Narathlal, Mulji Khataodas and Janabsingh Khataodas.

Mr. Dinanath S. Sonone, who is the first member of the Chambhar community to have passed the LL.B. Examination of Bombay University. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Independent Nationalist Harijan Party.

John Dick, a 32-years old European employed as junior Engineer in the S. S. Vosoa was arrested by the Colaba Police on Monday afternoon.

It was stated in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate that at about midnight on June 28 a motor car L.M.P. 47 which was parked in front of the Taj Mahal Hoted was removed from the place. It was found abandoned on Proctor Road, Grant Road.

A rain coat which was in the car was found missing.

In the course of enquiries a witness pointed out the accused person who had entered the car and driven away.

He was ordered to be released on bail, the surety to be deposited Rs. 100.

Can Case, Compounded Once, Be Proceeded With?

Mr. K. F. Nariman, instructed by Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, argued an important point of law before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Monday evening, on behalf of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, M.L.A., Editor, "Daily Hilal", who is charged with defamation and another offence by Ghulam Hyeder Zarif Khan, a Pathan 'Bangi,' crier of Khairuddin Mosque at Parel.

Mr. Nariman declared that the offence with which Ali Bahadur Khan was charged had already been compounded before the complaint was filed.

The offence being one which could be compounded without the permission of the Court under sub-section (1) of section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the accused was entitled to be acquitted forthwith and the case could not be proceeded with. Mr. Nariman extensively quoted authorities in support of his contention.

In Vol. 9, Lahore, p. 400 Naurang Rai vs. Kidar Nath, it was held that "as soon as the parties have arrived at a compromise, the Magistrate has nothing more to do except to record a judgment of acquittal; if one of the parties resiles from the composition it is competent to the Court to take evidence as to the 'factum' of the composition and to give effect to it, if it is found to have been entered into."

In Madras, 39, p.346, in Mahomed Kanni Rowther vs. Pattani Saheb, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim and others held that "a composition arrived at between the parties of a compoundable offence is complete as soon as it is made; and it has the effect of an acquittal of the accused under Section 345, Criminal Procedure Code, in respect of the offence though one of the parties, later on, resiles from the compromise and no statement or petition regarding the compromise recording the compromise is filed in Court."

Mr. P. L. Thacker arguing for the complainant stated that the apology tendered by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan in his paper was no apology at all.

The Court reserved orders on this point and the case is adjourned to 3-30 p. m 13th July.

Mr. P. L. Thacker with Mr. Madni appeared for the complainant. Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Joachim Alva defended the accused.

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G. I. P. RAILWAY CONDUCTED TOURS

Hindu Pilgrimage Special

The G. I. P. Railway proposes to organise a Conducted Tour to places of Hindu pilgrimage and sight-seeing interest in north and east India during September 1938. The itinerary covers 4,000 miles and includes such well-known places as Nasik, Agra, Muttra, Delhi Hardwar, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gaya, Calcutta, Puri, Bezwada, Hyderabad and Pandharpur. The tour will last for 40 days and visit over 30 places on the route.

The tour is sponsored and organised by the Railway Administration have undertaken to do all arrangements in this connection. The train provides two kinds of accommodation. second and third class—An "all-inclusive fare" covering the cost of the rail journey, pilgrim taxes, sight-seeing fees, conveyance charges and food, is being quoted which are: second class Rs. 215/- per adult; Rs. 128/- per child and third class Rs. 114/- per adult and Rs. 75/- per child. The special train will leave from and terminate at Bombay. For the benefit of passengers desiring to join the tour from up-country, arrangements have been made to permit them to entrain at Sholapur, Jeur, Dhond, Poona, Bombay, Nasik, Chalisgaon and Jalgaon. For them to come to Bombay to join the train or to return to their home stations from Bombay after the tour, no extra charge will be levied.

The itinerary has been drawn with care and should be attractive to all classes of people. Arrangements have been made for the pilgrims to be at Benares and Gaya during the "Pitra-Paksha", an auspicious period to every Hindu.

This is the first time that the Railway themselves have undertaken an all-inclusive tour for pilgrim traffic.

Sindhrot Kisan Deputation Wait On Ruler

(From Our Correspondent.)
BORSAD, (By Mail).

Spurred by the glorious victory of the Kisans of Umeta State, the Kisans of the adjoining State, Sindhrot have also become restive. They have presented their case to Mr Kamalashanker Pandya, Secretary of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party.

It appears that these peasants had been enjoying occupancy rights for the last 60 years, but recently attempts have been made to evict them.

A deputation of the Sindhrot peasants led by Mr Kamalashanker Pandya, Mr. Lalitchandra Diwanji of Baroda Praja Mandal, and Mr. Balu Pathan, a Kisan worker, waited upon the Thakore at Baroda, and put before him the following demands:—

The Kisans should not be ejected as long as they regularly pay rent.

The peasants should not be forced to pay share in the Pila crop to the Thakore.

The system of Nazrana should be immediately stopped.

All the illegal exactions must be stopped.

The Thakore gave a patient hearing to the deputation and promised them to reply within 8 days.

LATE AL-HAJ JAIRAZBHOY

At a meeting held on June 28 under the presidency of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Members of the Aligarh University passed a resolution on the sad demise of the late Al-Haj Qassim Ali Jairazbhoy who was a life member of the Court of the University. Mr. Jairazbhoy was a great benefactor of the Institution.

The Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference will hold its meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Gopaldas Desai, Vice-President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, on July 2 and 3.

DISMISSED TALATIS' CONFERENCE

Govt. Urged Upon To Consider Their Case Sympathetically

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, July 4.

Yesterday, a conference of the Talatis, who were dismissed for having gone on strike in 1920, was held at Subhedarwada Kalyan, under the presidentship of Mr. B. D. Belavi, Advocate, Bombay High Court.

A large number of dismissed Talatis from the various districts were present, at the Conference.

The following resolution were passed:—

Whereas the Talatis of the Bombay Presidency were compelled to go on strike in 1920-21 on account of the refusal of Government to concede their legitimate and just demands in the matter of increasing the scale in their pay.

And whereas the Government themselves, by appointing new Talathis on an increased monthly salary as demanded by the strikers, admitted by necessary implication that their demands were just.

And whereas though a large number of Talathis who had gone on strike was taken back in service, Government adopted a policy of victimisation in respect of the Talathis in the Satara and Ratnagiri Districts in particular and of the other districts in general in spite of repeated representations made to Government.

Now, therefore, this Conference urges upon the Government to consider sympathetically and immediately the following demands of the Talathis who were dismissed from service for participation in the strike of 1920-21.

To reinstate such of the aforesaid Talathis who are still eligible for service on a salary of Rs. 40 per month;

To grant a pension of not less than Rs. 20 per month to those Talathis who, on account of age, cannot be taken back in service;

To grant a gratuity to the heirs of those Talathis who are now dead, in proportion to the length and grade of the service put in by them.

VICTORY FOR B. E. S. T.

In the second division match, in the Harwood League Football Tournament, played at the Cooperage on Tuesday evening, the B. E. S. T. beat the Islam Gymkhana by 2 goals to 1.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.
Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35*
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mai.	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*In Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mai.	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.
Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.
BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.
BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.
COLOMBO—BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

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gives a most convincing performance in her career
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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I And II Programmes

V U B 244 metres, 1,231 kc|s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,550 kc|s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4,905 kc|s. for Transmission II.
a.m.
8 Morning music. 8-22 Gujarati comic. 8-37 Marathi Bhavgeets.
TRANSMISSION II
a.m.
11-30 Abdul Shakoor Khan. 11-40 Lalita Venkatram.
Noon.
12 Yesterday's talk, the Fortnight's Events, a talk by P. R. Lele.
p.m.
12-15 B.R. Deodhar. 12-40 'Acquaint Thyself with God.' 12-55 Available market rates and announcements. 1-5 A variety programme.
TRANSMISSION III.
p.m.
5-30 The declining day, a musical composition by the A I R Instrumentalists. 5-40 Rakha. 6 Contrasts. 6-15 The Qawwalis. 6-30 B. R. Deodhar. 7 To the Bhumijan. 7-45 Commercial News. 8 Around the Factory Area, a talk in Gujarati by Kanji Dwarkadas. 8-15 Melodies of Coromondel, Lalita Venkatram. 8-30 Garbas. 8-45 Light classical music, B. R. Deodhar. 9 The News (Hindustani). 9-15 Garbas. 9-30 The News. 9-45 World Affairs, a talk by A. K. Bannerjee. 10 A violin and piano recital. 10-25 Walter Kaufmann. 10-35 The Art Players.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 883 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I
a. m.
7-0 Subah ke Naghme. 7-15 Light Melodies. 7-50 Classical Melodies. 8-15 Stringed Melodies. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II
noon.
12-0 Songs.
p. m.
1-0 Sweet and Swing Tunes.
TRANSMISSION III
p. m.
6-0 Tunes from Silver Screen. 6-30 For Women Only. 7-0 Ghazals. 7-30 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Melodies on Sarode. 8-30 Story. 8-40 Ghazals from Great Masters. (Bajrub) 9-15 News in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Overtures and Suites. 10-10 World Affairs, by A. P. Newton, relayed from B B C. 10-30 Overtures and Suites (Contd.). 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres, 9,590 kc|s.
Programme as in Delhi.
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres, 4,995 kc|s.
p.m.
6 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 Cocktail Time. 8 to 9-45 Programme as Delhi I. 9-45 Light music. 10-10 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-10 to 10-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-30 Night melodies. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370 m., 810 kc|s.
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).
TRANSMISSION I.
p.m.
12-36 Available market rates, Calcutta Stock Exchange. 12-41 The Light Opera Company. 12-51 Francisco Casanovas and his Spanish Orchestra. Weather bulletin for Ocean and River Craft. 1-36 Great Women of the World. 1-43 Bishnu Sharma. 1-57 Household Hints. 2-6 Gramophone records.
TRANSMISSION II.
p.m.
5-6 For the Countryside. 5-36 Ashalata. 5-56 Narendra Nath Bose. 6-11 Babalrani. 6-26 Chamu Misra. 6-36 Babalrani. 6-51 Dadhi Kardam. 7-26 Kashi Chatterjee. 7-51 Pshychology and Social Need. 8-6 The news and weather report (Bengali). 8-24 Dakshina Mohan Tagore. 8-36 A B C of music. 8-56 S. C. Chakravarti. 9-1 Commercial news and weather report. 9-6 The news. 9-24 Marjorie Verne: Comedienne. 9-36 The Diary of a Foreign Correspondent. 9-51 The Goat.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres, 1,500 kc|s.
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Inayat Husain Hazarvi. 6 Roshan Lal. 6-20 Munawwar Sultana. 6-45 Kali Ghataen. 6-55 Inayat Husain Hazarvi. 7-15 Roshan Lal. 7-35 Violin and Tabla. 7-40 Munawwar Sultana. 8 Are Women Better Off than Men? 8-15 Khabare Atare. 9-15 News and weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Roshan Lal, Geet and ghazal. 10 European music.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kc|s.
p.m.
6-30 Janardhan V. Pethe. 6-50 Khurshid Sultana and Zarina Bano. 7 The Airvoice Orchestra: Aramba. 7-10 Janardhan V. Pethe. 7-30 For the Countryside. Market rates at 7-45 p.m. 8 Are Women better off than men? 8-20 Janardhan V. Pethe. 8-35 Zarina Bano. 8-45 Music Lesson: 7. 9 Zarina Bano and Khursnid Sultana. 9-15 The news and weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 The Indian Scene. 10 Classical music. 10-20 Light music. 10-45 Khurshid Sultana.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres, 1,022 kc|s.
p.m.
6-30 Khurshidbai. 6-55 Mohammad Husain. 7-20 Prem Sheel & Arsh-i-Muneer. 7-30 Khurshidbai. 7-55 Mohammad Husain. 8-20 Lucknow Radio Archestra: Lachhasakh. 8-30 Subah ka Bhoola. 9 Arsh-i-Muneer. 9-15 News and weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 in English. 9-45 Ameer Ahmad Alvi. 9-55 Mohammad Husain. 10-20 Mohammad Ismail Khan. 10-30 Khurshidbai.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres, 1,420 kc|s.
p.m.
5-30 Lakshmidas Rao: Vocalist. 6-50 A I R Carnatic Orchestra. 7 Land Ahoy! 7-15 Talking of Talkies. 7-30 Subramania Sastry: Vina. 8-10 Musical Interlude. 8-20 Amateur music. 8-30 Subramania Sastry. 9-15 News and weather report. 9-30 The March of Time. 9-45 Mani Bhagavathar: Vocalist.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres, 4,950 kc|s.
p.m.
5-30 to 6 Programme as in Madras I. 6 For the Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For the Villager (Tamil). 7 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Boston Symphony Orchestra. 10-2 Amelita Galli-Curci: Soprano. 10-10 Ron Price at the Piano.

B. B. C. Programme

TRANSMISSION IV.
From 10-50 p.m. to 2-30 a.m.
GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m).
GSG (from 11-15 p.m.) 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m).
GSI 15.26 Mc|s (19.66m).
GSD 11.75 Mc|s (25.53m).
GSB (from 12 midnight) 9-51 Mc|s (31.55m).
From 2-45 a.m. to 4-30 a.m.
GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m).
GSP 15.31 Mc|s (19.60m).
GSO 15.18 Mc|s (19.76m).
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m).
GSB 9.51 Mc|s (31.55m).
Midnight.
12 The B B C Midland Orchestra.
a.m.
1 Brighton Nights. 2 Topical Gazette. 2-30 Interval. 2-45 The News. 3-5 Cricket. 3-20 The B B C Empire Orchestra. 4-10 Men Who Make the Shows.

Calcutta, July 5.—The "United Press" understands that the Committee of experts appointed sometime back to advise the Government of Bengal about measures that should be adopted to ensure the safety of Calcutta citizens from air raids will meet early next week.—United Press.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price: As. 10.

FREE BOOK ON Diabetes! Reveals STARTLING New Theory! Hundreds CURED daily! Get a Copy TO-DAY and cure yourself AT HOME! VENUS RESEARCH LABRY. P.O.BOX 387. CALCUTTA.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Will Bombay Give A Lead?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A very interesting question! The two proposals before the City Corporation v.z., free supply of milk to the mal-nourished children of municipal schools and having "play streets". All the leading scientists have proved that milk is the most complete food in itself because it contains practically all the elements essential to life and growth. I give an example where remarkable results have been obtained. In one institution over here, boys who were given half a pint of milk daily in addition to their ordinary meal, gained 43 per cent. more in height and 81 per cent. more in weight than the other boys who were not given milk. Not only that but general alertness was also noticed.

There might be some excuses as far as milk supply is concerned—the first will be there is no money! It can't be done! Why should Municipality provide milk, it is better to be left to the individual. There is no money. Is the statement true? It can't be done? Why? Who knows? The attempt has not been made. "The money is available". Hundreds and millions of rupees are found to run hospitals but not a pie for a practical scheme for bettering the health of the children for whose safety these hospitals are run.

Salford will be a nice illustration for play streets which is congested and densely populated district second only to the Metropolice having arterial roads. The vehicle traffic is nearly 1,650 an hour daily and in rush hours it is increased to 2,400. Nearly 30,000 school children use the streets during the day and not a single accident has been noted. The road sense is taught to the boys by exhibition of posters and lectures by Police Traffic Officers. In the year 1929 only 48 streets were closed to give the children their birth right 'play' and it proved such a great success that now over 200 streets have been closed for vehicle traffic and not a single child was injured in any of them.—Yours, etc.,

D. S. BORKER.

Loughborough, England.

Matriculation Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Readers of your paper will be aware of the proposal which I had brought before the Senate of the University of Bombay to the effect, that the Matriculation Examination should be held twice a year. The proposal has been referred back to the Syndicate for ascertaining the opinions of the Head-Masters of the affiliated High-Schools and to find out if there are any administrative difficulties in the way of bringing about this very desirable reform. There were at least half a dozen Head-Masters in the Senate, out of whom one had seconded my proposal and only one had spoken about possible administrative difficulties.

The Syndicate will soon send out a circular to all Head-Masters of affiliated schools in order to ascertain their views. I have therefore to urge on the attention of the general public and especially of the guardians of the high-school pupils, that they should take the earliest opportunity to impress upon the minds of the Head-Masters the necessity to take a large view of the matter and to consider the interests of the pupils and not attach any undue importance to minor administrative difficulties. After all, for the large number of candidates who do not desire to study further in Colleges, a saving of six months will be of great advantage. The schools can easily divide the Matriculation class into two parts, the one to be sent up for the April examination and the other for the October examination. That the students and the guardians are keen on this reform has been made amply clear. The Head-Masters should therefore think very carefully before sending an adverse opinion to the University.—Yours, etc.,

DR. D. D. KARVE.

Poona, July 4.

Paper From Indian Bamboo

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is most welcome news that the Hon. Revenue Minister on return from Simla for which he departed last Saturday will visit Dehra Dun to study the system of Forestry Training in the Dehra Dun Forest Research Institute. Since the Provincial Ministry has been evincing lively interest in the development of the many untapped resources of our forests, I suggest to him also to enquire for, study and know the perfection of bamboo cellulose into pulp for rayons fibres and paper specially for the necessary percentage of alpha cellulose for the adequate increase of which Messrs. Courtaulds of Britain had made them practicable suggestions on their samples as early as 1930 and some years previously.

It will be interesting to note that the paper pulp section of the institute was started in 1911 and Dr. R. M. Gorrie of Dehra Dun Forest Research Institute in a recent paper has pointed out that 'it was only after 20 years of patient research that a reasonably cheap process was worked out for breaking down the Indian bamboo for use in paper making (vide the London Chamber of Commerce Journal of June 1938, page 408).

If the Revenue Minister enlightens himself on the preparation of the pulp and transforms it in effective action, he will bring a very useful industry in the Province, a money grant of Rs. 20,000 has been allocated in the Provincial budget for the current year. It would utilise forest products and would fetch further revenue much needed successfully to achieve the national Government's high and legitimate aspirations for national industrial development for "the good of all".—Yours, etc.,

SARABHAI.

Madhuli, Bombay, 7.

FLIGHT ACROSS NORTH ATLANTIC

German Company's Experimental Plan

BERLIN, July 4.

The German Lufthansa Company plans to resume experimental flights across the North Atlantic in the middle of July with the permission of American and Portuguese Governments.

The Company will run two-watt service weekly till the end of October. Four Diesel engine seaplanes will again be used. Twenty-eight Ocean crossings have been planned from Lisbon to New York via Horta and the Azores.

It is hoped that the flight will prove the technical feasibility of a regular and fast postal connection between the two coasts of the North Atlantic.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CHEATING

Five more witnesses were examined in the case in which Gerald Mitchell and Max Davidson of the Investors Advisory Bureau are being tried on charges of cheating before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. T. S. Tawde, a clerk in the Motor Vehicles Department produced the registration card of motor car No. T. 2114. Prior to May 5, 1937 the car stood in the name of Commercial Credit Corporation and was hired out to M. Davidson of the Investors Bureau. On that day it was transferred to Miss D. Vaughan.

Bernard Rodrigues, a baggage clerk in the American Express Company said that on May 28, 1937 he went to the place of Miss Vaughan, as he had instruction to collect her luggage because she was due to sail the next day. There he met one Mr. Guido, who handed him two trunks with instructions to forward them to Marseilles. Witness asked Guido to come to the office and sign certain forms. Guido never came. Four or five months later he came and asked for the keys of the trunks which witness gave. But the trunks were kept in the godowns of the Company and were taken possession of by the police in March.

Mr. V. S. Sastry, a teller in the American Express Co., said that on May 28 he cashed a draft for £758 drawn by Miss Vaughan on their bank against a credit. The money was handed over to Mr. Guido, who came with Miss Vaughan, at her instance.

Inspector H. Watkins of the C. I. D. Foreign Branch gave an account of his journey to Marseles and his arrest of Davidson there.

Mr. A. D. Sassoon, who was employed as securities clerk in the Bureau upto the date of its closing said that the firm consisted of Jack Ryder, Max Davidson and Gerald Mitchell. He had known Davidson as a bandsman in the Cornaglia's in 1934. Mitchell, he met only after he joined the firm. Witness gave an account of the nature of the work that was done in the firm.

The case is proceeding.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the accused.

MAHA GUJARAT AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

Dadubhai Desai, Performs Opening Ceremony

NARSANDA, (By Mail),

Mr. Dadubhai P. Desai, M. L. A., performed the opening ceremony of the Maha Gujarat Ayurvedic College before a large gathering of distinguished gentry. He made a short speech in opening the institution, wishing success to the institution.

The Rathyatra day passed off peacefully at Nadiad, no untoward incidents being reported.

KAIRA D. L. B.

The first meeting of the members elected to the Kaira District Local Board Kaira on the Congress ticket, was held yesterday at Seva-Mandir, Nadiad. Mr. Dadubhai P. Desai, presiding.

Mr. Chhotalal A. Vyas, was unanimously elected president of the Kaira District Local Board.

Frozen To Death In June

PRAGUE, (By Mail.)

The exceptionally wintry weather only a fortnight before Midsummer's day has claimed three victims in Eastern Czechoslovakia.

Three shepherds, Havrilo Cipina, aged 62, Marie Dekun 50, and Basil Salemba, 14 were caught in a severe snowstorm at a height of about 5,000 feet above Bulchovec, Carpathian Russia, and were frozen to death.

Several shepherds who were on the mountain succeeded in finding shelter.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA.—The long felt amenity for Calcutta citizens in the shape of a riverside promenade about a mile in length running along the Hooghly river is being contemplated by the Calcutta Corporation at an estimated cost of over Rs. 2,00,000.

HYDERABAD MAHARATTAS CONFERENCE

Interference Explained

HYDERABAD (Deccan), July 1.

The following communique regarding the Second Maharashtra Conference has been issued:—"As the incident about the Maharashtra Conference at Latur has been misrepresented in certain communal newspapers, His Exalted Highness' Government desires to bring the following facts to the notice of the public.

"The conveners of the Conference had originally claimed that the Conference was intended for all Maharashtrians regardless of denomination. Inasmuch as the venue was decided by the conveners to be Latur in the Osmanabad District, where considerable communal tension existed at the time, it was hoped that the conveners would bear the public interest in mind and do all in their power to eschew any matter in the Resolutions to be moved or in the Presidential address which might be offensive to any community or tend to cause a breach of peace. This hope was not, however, realised. The claim that the Conference was to be of and for all Maharashtrians was seen to be merely in name as certain non-Hindus of Maharashtra desirous of joining the Conference and requesting admission did not even receive a reply and several of the passages in the Presidential address itself were offensive to non-Hindus. Some of these passages were disallowed by the Taluqdar and were ultimately deleted by agreement with the President of the Conference. Among the resolutions, the only one disallowed related to the recent communal disturbances in Hyderabad, which, with the tension existing in Latur in particular and in the district of Osmanabad in general, was not deemed to be a fit subject for discussion. With the exception, therefore, of that particular resolution, no other resolution was disallowed.

"It will be seen from the above that the communal tension in Latur, the recent disturbances in Hyderabad and the inherently communal nature of the Conference itself were the governing factors that led the authorities to disallow a Resolution which could not but have aggravated the tension where it is the endeavour of the authorities to do all in their power to allow calm to be restored. Nothing can show better the angle from which the authorities viewed the matter than the fact, that while allowing the Resolution on Civil Liberties to be moved, they disallowed the one on the recent communal disturbances. That the conveners should have thought it fit to abandon the Conference rather than not move that particular Resolution only goes to show the comparative importance they attached to it and, incidentally, the object of the Conference itself and Government consider that not only was the action justified in the present case but that should a similar situation arise elsewhere, it will have to be met by similar measures."—A. P.

New Privileges For Army People

SIMLA, July 5.

The Government of India, in a 'communique', draw public attention to the fact that under the operation of Sec. 4 of the Army and Air Force (Annual) Act, 1938, the pay of officers subject to the Army Act or the Air Force Act will not be attachable by order of a court in satisfaction of a liability incurred after December 31, 1938.

The object of this change in the law, the 'communique' says, is to place British and King's commissioned Indian officers of the Army and Air Force serving in India on the same footing as British officers serving anywhere else in the world, and also to bring their conditions of service into line with those of Indian commissioned officers, and British and Indian other ranks, whose pay has always been exempted from attachment.—United Press.

OVALTINE

builds up alert minds and vigorous bodies

IN the world of athletics—of sport, of adventure, good health is a first essential. Famous athletes, sportsmen and others following vigorous pursuits in all parts of the world pay glowing tribute to the supremacy of "Ovaltine" tonic food beverage in building up their energy, strength and stamina.

But more important still is the evidence from the larger world which comprises the mass of the public whose need for vital nourishment to support the strain of the daily task is a paramount factor in their lives. Testimony to the supreme value of "Ovaltine" in maintaining physical fitness and mental alertness is received daily from people of all ages, in every walk of life.

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"Ovaltine" is prepared to a secret formula, using exclusive scientific processes. It should not be confused with imitations. These are definitely not "Like 'Ovaltine'." For example, "Ovaltine" does not contain any household sugar or other cheap ingredient to give bulk and reduce cost of manufacture. Another advantage is that "Ovaltine" gives more in quantity as well as quality, being packed in tins containing 4½, 9 and 18 ounces. Compare these weights with imitations. *"Ovaltine" stands in a class alone—there is nothing like it.*

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Indian Distributors: James Wright, Ltd., 85-a, Ripon Street, Calcutta. Also at Bombay, Madras & Karachi.

OS/251

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For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS BOMBAY AND MADRAS

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 9, 1995
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Avval 7, 1357
Parsi: Behman 4, 1307
Hightide: 7-29; 18-49
Lowtide: 0-44; 13-15.
Sunrise: 6h. 7m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.

Wednesday, July 6.

Municipal Schools Committee 4-40 p.m.
B. P. T. U. C. Meeting

Thursday, July 7.

B. Hy M.D. M.S. LL.M. and D.O. Exam. results 2 p.m.
China Fund Collections.

Friday, July 8.

China Fund Collections.

Saturday, July 9.

China Fund Collections.
Dr. Mulk Raj Anand's lecture, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

VIRJEE—At Karachi on Tuesday 5th July Dossabhoy Pestonji Dossabhoy Virjee, son-in-law of the late Mr. Adarji Dorabji Ghaswalla of Poona and father of Mrs. Banubai Bapuji Dhondy, Dr. Kaikobad, Pheroze, (Karachi Customs) and Sherenbai Framroz Contractor.

FELLOWSHIP UNION

A talkie film entitled "David Copperfield" will be shown at the Fellowship, School premises, Tanker Villa, Gowalia Tank Road, to-day (Wednesday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA

Mr. K. R. Ketkar will deliver a lecture on "The Art Education in the Presidency" in the Society's Hall today (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas will be "At Home" to the students and teachers of the Adult Education Classes on Saturday the 9th instant at 5-30 p.m. at Wilson College, Chowpatty.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The monthly meeting of the Council of management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 10th instant at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committees office Parel, Poibavdi.

AKHIL BHARATIYA SNEHA SANVARDHAK MANDAL

A meeting of the members of A. B. S. S. Mandal will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. R. R. Thakar's consulting room, opposite Dadar Rly. Station, B.B. and C.I. Railway.

LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH, PARLE

A public meeting of Vile Parle citizens will be held in the Tilak Mandir, Gokhale Hall to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. to consider the question of extension of the scope of the Rent Inquiry Committee to Bombay Suburbs.

DR. MULK RAJ ANAND'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, the well-known author of "Coolie," "Two Leaves and A Bud" "Untonchable", etc. and originator of the Progressive Writers' Association, who has just arrived in India will deliver a public lecture on "Our Cultural Heritage" on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Mr. M. R. Masani will preside.

VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION

An illustrated lecture on Maternity and Child Welfare was delivered by Mr. N. B. Ullal, Deputy Inspector of Visual Instruction of the Bombay Government, at the Vigilance Association Shelter on Monday. After the lecture a film illustrating "Life in China" was shown.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 23rd ultimo arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight the same day.

Steamer Clan Mackinlay arrived at Suez on the morning of Monday July 4th Steamer Clan Monroe arrived at Suez on the evening of Sunday July 3rd.

POSTAL NOTICES

Regd. and unregd. correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements and all correspondences for Colombo, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Rawalpindi" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 7th instant

Superscribed reg. and unregd. correspondence for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Jehangir" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Wednesday the 6th instant.

The Travancore Economic Development Board has resolved to request the Government of Travancore to allot a sum of Rs. 6,000 in the next budget, to be sent by the Board for rural reconstruction work. The Committee also recommended that a rural reconstruction officer should be appointed on a small salary.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Little Caesar". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Nurse from Brooklyn". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Cheer Up." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Adventures of Marco Polo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Men Betray Women." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khan Bahadur". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Abbagin". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku." Daily at usual time.
REGAL—"Jezebel." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"We Three". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"State Express." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Prithvi Putra". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"One in a Million". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CHINA DAY AT GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee the following programme has been fixed for the China Fund collections:

Workers of the Ghatkopar committee will sell the China Flags to-morrow (Thursday), on Ghatkopar Railway Station between 8 and 11 a.m. The public is requested to contribute as much as they can.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA

That India will participate in the Sixth International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art to be held in August in Venice is announced by the Motion Picture Society of India, which has selected "Unexpected" (Duniya-Na-Mane), produced by Prabhat Film Company, as being one of the best productions of India during the year.

CALL TO CANGRESS SOCIALISTS

The Secretaries of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party write:—

Members of the Congress Socialist Party are requested to report themselves at the "Congress Socialist" Weekly office, 138 Medows St. to-morrow (Thursday), at 8 a.m. to sell Chinese flags and collect funds for the Indian Medical Aid Brigade to be sent to China, and on Friday at 6 a.m. at the Party office, Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House for the same work.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

A meeting of the representatives of all the Trade Unions affiliated to the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, Bombay, to consider relief measures for China and Cawnpore Strikers and also to devise measures to counteract the activities of a certain organization alleged to be allied to the Congress and subsidised by the Government to sabotage genuine trade union movement in the Presidency. Other urgent and important matters will also be considered with the consent of the President. All Trade Unions are requested to send their full quota of representatives.

DRIVERS GET SAFETY CERTIFICATES

Thirty-six learner-drivers undergoing training in recognised driving schools in the City were presented the Safety First Association's Certificates by Mr. A. S. Trollip at the monthly lecture demonstration class. Over 200 learner-drivers accompanied by their instructors and a contingent of the Road Patrols and Scouts of the Western India Automobile Association were present.

MR. KERALA VARMA KOIL TAMPURAN, The Consort-elect of H.H. the Second Princess of Travancore, whose wedding comes off on Sunday the 28th August. He is a grand-nephew of the celebrated artist, the late Raja Ravi Varma.

SOUTH INDIAN WELFARE SOCIETY

The first anniversary of the South Indian Welfare Society's School at Matunga G. I. P. was celebrated on Sunday last at 5 p.m. Dr. P.G. Solanki the Chairman of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality, presiding.

Mr. N. N. Aiyar, the President of the Society, in welcoming the guests referred to the great interest of Dr: Solanki in the cause of education as an active member of the Schools Committee of the Municipality for a number of years and appealed to him to give full support to schools under private management.

Mr. N. V. Sarma, the Superintendent of the school, gave a brief account of the growth of the school and requested the parents to extend their hearty co-operation.

Dr: Solanki appreciated the working of the new school and congratulated the authorities on its success in a short period.

St. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Lectures on First Aid to the Injured for ladies only will commence in the class organised by the People's Ambulance Training Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association from Sunday next, (10th inst) at 2 p.m. in English language.

The course consists of about 16 lectures illustrated by charts, diagrams, etc on fractures, dislocations, Circulatory, Respiratory and Nervous sys- etc. every Sunday from 2 to 3 p.m. for tems, asphyxia, insensibility, poisons one hour at Lady Willingdon Building opposite Elphinstone High School, corner of Esplanade Maidan. No fees are charged for this useful instruction.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

A variety programme consisting of stories, jokes, recitations, songs, tongue twisters, etc., will be given by children on Sunday, 10th instant, at "Gulistan", 7th Road, Khar, at 8 a.m. All boys and girls and elders are cordially invited to attend. Sisters Medhairni, Aloo, Sheila, Kamala, and Brothers Natwarlal, Sham, Martin, Dhirajlal, Kantilal, Albert, Sanjaya, Parmanand, Anil, Dhanukh and others will take part in the programme. Mrs. S. H. Jhabwalla will preside.

THE MARWARI SAMMELAN BOMBAY

A deputation of the workers of Marwari Sammelan saw Seth Govindramji Sakeria, the well-known Marwari-merchant of Bombay, in connection with a proposed Marwari Hospital to be started in near future under the auspices of the said Sammelan. Seth Govindramji has generously promised to donate Rs. 10,000 in one lump sum and has further promised to give monthly aid of Rs. 250 to the Hospital.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, July 5.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	110	88	—	2.4	—1.3
Amraoti	91	73	0.5	11.4	+3.6
Akola	93	73	2.0	15.0	+8.7
Ahmedabad	101	83	—	7.8	+1.9
Ajmer	103	85	—	3.9	+0.6
Ahmednagar	86	71	0.4	8.2	+2.9
Ambala	109	83	—	4.0	—1.3
Allahabad	98	79	—	93	+2.6
Benares	97	79	0.3	9.3	+2.5
Bareilly	88	82	—	11.7	+4.4
BOMBAY	86	78	0.2	33.1	+10.4
Bangalore	80	66	0.2	3.2	—0.4
Bhopal	98	77	—	15.6	—
Baroda	97	82	—	8.3	—
Belgaum	79	66	0.1	8.7	—1.3
Bahawalpur	116	84	—	0	—0.9
Bijapur	87	71	—	7.2	+3.5
Bellary	91	75	—	1.3	—0.5
Bhavnagar	100	81	—	6.2	+0.9
Chittagong	87	79	—	28.8	+4.4
Calcutta	92	82	—	9.2	—4.7
Cuttack	93	79	—	9.4	—2.7
Cawnpore	99	83	T	10.9	+6.4
Calicut	75	72	2.1	57.7	+18.3
Colombo	83	73	1.4	5.0	—3.5
Cherapunji	70	64	3.6	164.1	+55.5
Cocanada	92	78	0.5	6.7	+0.9
Cochin	80	72	2.8	37.6	+4.1
Dehra Dun	92	78	—	16.0	+4.1
Delhi	108	84	—	2.0	—2.4
Dehra I. Khan	—	—	—	—	—
Darjeeling	63	58	0.1	39.5	+5.5
Desa	103	82	—	2.7	—0.8
Dalhousie	—	—	—	8.8	—1.4
Fort Sandeman	105	77	—	0.9	0
Gorakhpur	87	79	0.2	11.3	+1.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	93	76	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	107	81	—	1.5	+0.8
Indore	90	76	—	17.7	+10.5
Jhansi	104	87	—	9.7	+3.5
Jubbulpore	93	74	2.0	12.4	+2.4
Jacobabad	121	84	—	0	—0.3
Jaipur	108	85	—	4.4	+0.9
Karwar	78	71	4.4	40.9	—3.0
Karachi	88	81	—	0.1	—0.9
Kodaikanal	57	52	T	3.1	—1.6
Khandwa	92	76	T	16.8	+10.1
Lucknow	93	82	—	14.0	+8.0
Ludhiana	113	84	—	2.1	—1.9
Lahore	112	85	—	5.3	+3.9
Lyallpur	—	—	—	—	—
Multan	116	85	—	1.2	+0.3
Mysore	80	67	0.1	1.7	—1.5
Madras	99	84	—	2.2	—0.4
Maymyo	76	65	T	6.9	—2.9
Marmagoa	81	72	1.0	26.9	—
Malegaon	90	74	0.6	5.3	+0.2
Mussoorie	71	63	—	15.2	+7.8
Mahableshwar	71	62	0.4	91.6	+32.2
Murree	83	67	—	14.0	+8.6
Mount Abu	84	70	—	7.1	—1.4
Masulipatam	93	82	—	7.3	+1.8
Mandalay	92	75	—	5.0	—1.6
Mangalore	77	72	3.9	69.1	+25.0
Meerut	—	—	—	3.2	—1.5
Mercara	66	62	2.7	56.6	+24.5
Nagpur	91	77	T	15.2	+4.3
Ootacamund	57	52	0.1	4.9	—2.7
Patna	90	80	T	15.2	+5.3
Peshawar	110	75	—	0.7	+0.3
Poona	88	73	T	6.3	+0.7
Pachmarhi	79	66	4.4	24.2	+11.6
Port Blair	87	77	5.4	31.0	+9.3
Quetta	95	64	—	0	—
Ranchi	87	74	0.3	7.6	—4.5
Rawalpindi	107	80	—	13.5	+10.4
Rangoon	86	77	0.4	16.9	—4.2
Ratnagiri	86	76	2.0	56.1	+21.5
Rajkot	101	80	—	7.8	+2.1
Sialkot	108	85	—	6.9	+3.1
Srinagar	93	63	—	2.8	+1.2
Sholapur	93	73	0.3	11.4	+6.0
Shillong	74	65	0.1	19.7	+1.6
Simla	75	67	—	8.6	+1.5
Surat	91	82	—	14.5	+3.7
Salem	92	75	—	2.0	—1.5
Trichinopoly	93	79	—	1.5	—0.2
Trivandrum	78	73	0.5	15.3	+0.4
Vizagapatam	88	80	0.1	8.8	+3.3

T indicates rainfall of one to four cents.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 5.

Monsoon has been strong in Malabar and generally active in Konkan, West Deccan, Central Provinces east and north Bengal and Assam. There has also been local rain in Chota Nagpur, Bihar East United Provinces, East Central India and Mysore and a few falls in North Madras coast. The day temperatures remained high in region from east Rajputana to North-west Frontier Province.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair five inches, Cherrapunji, Pachmarhi, Karwar, Mangalore four; Dhubri, Dinajpur, Cochin and Mercara three; Akola Jubbulpore, Ratnagiri, Khandala and Calicut two, Dibrugarh and Jalpaiguri one and a half, Sibsagar, Gaya and Pendra, Marmagoa and Parbhani one.

Forecast:—Until evening of the sixth:—Monsoon will be strong in west coast generally active in Mysore and in region from west Deccan to east United Provinces in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, East and North Bengal and Assam. There will also be scattered rainfall in east Madras, Orissa, Gujarat and local thunderstorms along and near western Himalayas.—A. P.

At a meeting of the Baroda Journalists' Association, a resolution was adopted, requesting the official and non-official institutions in the State to give adequate facilities to the journalists in their professional work.

HER HIGHNESS LALITAMBA BAYI, Second Princess of Travancore (first daughter of H.H. the Senior Maharani of Travancore, C.I., L.L.D., who was Regent of the State for 7 years) whose wedding has been arranged to take place on Sunday the 28th August 1938 at the Family Palace at Trivandrum. The Consort selected hails from the Kilimanoor Family and is a grand-nephew of the late artist Raja Ravi Varma of South India fame.

ADOPTION CLAIM CHALLENGED

Mr. Justice Somjee at the High Court heard the notice of motion taken out by Govindram Shivnarayan and another in connection with their suit against Shivnarayan Sarupchand and another.

By the notice of motion, the plaintiffs sought an interim injunction to restrain the defendants from dealing with the properties in the hands of the first defendant, pending the disposal of the suit.

The parties belong to the Agarwal Marwari community of Jaipur State. The first plaintiff is a married man and is a nephew of the first defendant. His case was that he was adopted by the first defendant as his son on April 30, 1926, as the latter's son had died in 1922.

The second plaintiff is the wife of the first plaintiff: The second defendant is the wife of the first defendant.

RS. 10 LAKHS DONATION.

In August 1937, there were reports published in some papers that the first defendant had donated Rs. 10 lakhs for a hospital in Bagar in Jaipur State. To this the first plaintiff having objected, the first defendant denied having adopted him as his son.

Thereupon, a dispute arose between the plaintiff and the defendant resulting in the present litigation in which the plaintiffs are claiming a portion of the estates which are said to be valued at about Rs. 15 lakhs.

The suit was contested by the defendants who denied that the first plaintiff had been adopted by them as their son. They stated that as they had no son, the plaintiffs had falsely filed this suit to extort money.

After hearing counsel on both sides, his Lordship appointed the court receiver as the receiver of the suit properties and granted an injunction as desired by the plaintiffs, pending the disposal of the suit.

KOLHAPUR MAN WINS Rs. 5,000

First Prize In Mayor's Rupee Fund

BOMBAY, July 5.

The first prize of Rs. 5,000 (ticket No. 74147) in the Mayor of Bombay's Rupee Fund in aid of the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund has been claimed by Mr. Sitaram Raoji Padwal from Kolhapur, through the Bank of Kolhapur, Kolhapur.

The fifth prize of Rs. 1,000 (Ticket No. 49556) has been claimed by Mr. Amirsab Hussainsab Syed, Sub-Registrar of Sindkheda, Sindkheda, Dist. West Khandesh.

Cheques for the above amounts have been sent to the lucky ticket-holders. Only 21 prizes, eight of Rs. 100 and 13 of Rs. 50, now remain to be claimed.

Congress Party In Punjab

SIMLA, July 5.

The Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly met this morning to decide their attitude towards the Punjab Alienation of Land Amendment Bill, which has been reported on by a Select Committee.

It is understood the Party will neither support nor oppose the measure, but will move their amendments.—United Press.

Addressing the Koilpatti Political Conference at Ettaivapuram on Sunday, the Hon. Mr B Gopal Reddy, Minister for Local Self-Government, said that the two Tinnevelly District Boards would be amalgamated on August 1.

GERMAN DENTIST IN WITNESS BOX

Fails To Produce Promised Certificate

Max Tabaschnik, a German dentist was further cross examined by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, counsel for the defence, in the case in which Dr. Alios. L. Schweitzer, a German dentist practising in Wodehouse Road, is charged with falsely representing himself to be a dental surgeon and causing the death of Miss Beryl Bush by a rash and negligent act.

The case for the prosecution is that Miss Bush went to Dr. Schweitzer for treatment of interlocked teeth in June 1937. She is alleged to have died later on as a result of an operation performed by the doctor.

Tabaschnick produced a letter permitting him to practise as a dentist for the Sick Fund in Germany. He did not produce the certificate which he had promised to produce at the provious hearing. The certificate, he said was not in his possession when he left Germany and he could not obtain it as he was a Jew and had to leave Germany in a hurry.

The usual procedure in Germany was to make an application to the authorities for permission to practise as a member of the Sick Fund. All certificates were forwarded along with the application. The permit to practise was held to be of equal value to the certificate itself.

When Counsel suggested that he had passed no examination of any kind, witness who was all along answering in German and was being interpreted, suddenly broke into English and said "I must pass", otherwise he would not be permitted to practise. he explained.

Further on, however, the witness said that it was not necessary for him to pass any examination; but young people like the accused had to. By a law of 1922 all persons who had practised for 12 years prior to that date were made eligible to call themselves R. V. O.

Counsel suggested that the story told by witness was all false. Witness asserted that it was true and that the German Consul would corroborate all that he had said:

The Magistrate remarked that he could not compel the Consul to come to court but if he came and gave evidence, the Court would feel much obliged.

Proceeding witness said that he had no X-ray apparatus, but he could read slides. When he was shown some slides witness said that counsel was no schoolmaster and he need not satisfy counsel.

The Magistrate explained to witness that he had made certain statements regarding an X-ray photograph of the deceased Miss Bush. Therefore he had to show that he could read the slides.

Thereupon witness took up a slide and proceeded to explain it. Counsel exclaimed that witness was holding the slide upside down.

Witness retorted that it did not matter how he held it. "You are making this a theatre," he told counsel.

Mr. Kanuga.—"Unfortunately you have come as an actor and I have to make this a theatre."

At this stage the case was adjourned.

Mr. C. B. Velkar conducted the prosecution; Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. B. I. Sargon appeared for the defence.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Amidst the forest land in Trombay is the Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leper Home. The various activities of this home I have reported on several occasions in this column. The Twenty-Fifth Annual Report for the year ending December 31, which has been published a short while ago, shows the various activities of the home and keeps on record the valuable service rendered to the many suffering individuals who have unfortunately become the victims of this terrible disease.

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of this home was the late Dr. D. A. D'Monte, while Dr. F. Raschid is the medical officer in charge since 1908. This useful and philanthropic institution was established 53 years ago by the Rt Rev. Bishop Meurin. in a commodious house presented by the well-known Allbless family of Bombay.

CURE OF LEPROSY.

The Report states that leprosy has entered on a more hopeful phase. Although there is no specific cure for it, yet the majority of cases, the early ones at any rate, clear up and lose all signs of the disease with the latest method of treatment.

Dr. F. Raschid who has been with us as Superintendent and Medical Officer since 1908 continues to carry on his none too pleasant duties, with efficiency, sympathy and whole-hearted devotion. He went through a full course of training in the school of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in Calcutta in 1926.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

In the report the Committee most earnestly appeals to the members of all communities for aid and assistance in their endeavour to keep the home going.

This cause, as I have many a time written, is a really deserving cause; for leprosy must be controlled now that it has not made a very good headway and our many clubs and bodies of public spirited individuals will do wise to come forward and suggest various methods by which moneys could be collected.

AGRIPADA FUNCTION.

On Sunday, a small function was held in Agripada with a view to encourage the children of the Municipal Agripada School. The deserving students were awarded prizes given by a generous gentleman of Santa Cruz.

At the function glowing tributes were paid to two youths of poor parents who passed their matriculation by doing small petty jobs and selling news papers as also to Mr. Patil for passing his B.Sc. in the first class at the early age of 19.

Eros 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
See the thrills and excitement of a nurse's real life story the inside workings of the police, dramatically brought to the screen in
NURSE from BROOKLYN
1Z
Featuring:
SALLY EILERS
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Drama that crashes into your heart.

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The sweetest kiss in Dixie—
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BETTE Davis in "JEZEBEL"
A WARNER BROS. PICTURE with HENRY FONDA - GEORGE BRENT - MARGARET LINDSAY DONALD CRISP - FAY BAINTER
A William Wyler Production

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-NIGHT:
EDWARD G. ROBINSON
in
"LITTLE CAESAR"
THURSDAY & FRIDAY:
BETTE DAVIS
SPENCER TRACY
in
"20,000 YEARS IN SING SING"

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY JULY 6, 1938

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Bombay Government have just published the report of the Committee appointed by them in January last to consider the question of vocational education in primary and secondary schools in general and the Zakir Hussain Committee's report in particular. The Committee was an unwieldly one and consisted of 20 members, 15 of whom were nominated by Government and 5 were co-opted by the nominated members. It included a large number of educationists and was as representative as one could wish. Its report is an earnest attempt to find the greatest common measure among the members on a subject involving some highly controversial points. How hard the Committee's task was may be gauged from the fact that out of its twenty members seventeen have felt constrained to add dissenting minutes to the Report. A closer examination of the minutes, however, shows that either the points of dissent are on minor questions or the divergence is not really so wide as is apparent. On the other hand such consensus of opinion as has been achieved has been gained in several places at the expense of clarity and definiteness. On the whole, however, the Report is a very useful document and marks a useful stage in the process of embodying the best features of the Wardha scheme in the present system of education.

Main Recommendations

As the Committee's terms of reference were extremely wide its report raises a number of issues. Its main recommendations have been published elsewhere in our columns and several of them are of a thoroughly radical character. We shall consider to-day only the recommendations on the most distinctive feature of the Wardha scheme, namely, concentration on craft work with a view to making primary education largely self-supporting. We have pointed out before that since Gandhiji enunciated the principle of self-support as the crucial test of any sound system of primary education in India it has been steadily, though slowly, diluted and the Zakir Hussain Committee itself definitely stated that the educational aspect of craft work was far more important than that of self-support, implying thereby that no more time would be devoted to craft-work than was necessary for the training of the hand and the mind, whether or not this made the scheme self-supporting. The Bombay Committee develops this view and prefers the formula of educating children "through purposeful creative activities leading on to productive work" to "making education self-supporting through productive work." It says that productive work is to be merely "a medium or method of education and not an end in itself," that the self-supporting part of the scheme is "incidental" and "not a condition of it." The Committee also points out that most of the persons who sent replies to the Committee's questionnaire "expressed a doubt about the self-supporting aspect of the scheme."

Creative Activity

The principle about creative activity having been laid down correctly, the crucial question was how much time should be devoted to such activity. After much vague and therefore futile discussion about this in the country, the detailed syllabus of the Zakir Hussain Committee definitely stated that 3 hours and 20 minutes out of the 5 hours and 30 minutes for the whole time-table should be devoted to craft work, it being understood that the 3 hours 20 minutes would include the time for theoretical work fully explaining the craft-work. Many think that so much time every day is both undesirable and unnecessary for craftwork including its theory. But all like the definiteness of the suggestion. The Bombay Committee, however, does not directly or definitely say how much time should be devoted to craft work. In a round about way it recommends that at the primary stage "not more than half the school day should ordinarily be devoted to formal instruction in the class room." Lest, however, one should suppose that the other half of the day is recommended for craft work, the Committee hastens to add: "To every school subject there is a practical side and it is this that we want to see emphasised in our schools. Map-study and field work in geography, school gardening and field observation in nature study, laboratory work in science—to mention only a few items—must find a place on the time-table. Besides, there are other activities such as singing and games which have also to be provided for." We wish the Committee had mentioned not "only a few" but all the items of necessary practical work, that is, activities other than formal or bookish work. And we also expected the Committee to state definitely about how many hours a day should be set apart for craft work and its theory, after making due provision for all the other items of practical work the Committee has suggested. In view of the importance of this detail we have suggested that from the standpoint, of training, as distinguished from that of self-support, 1 1/2 to 2 hours a day should more than suffice for the theoretical and practical instruction in craft-work. We are sure that experienced teachers will not regard so much time as too little for the purpose, if justice is to be done to the numerous other subjects admitted to be essential in primary education by the Zakir Hussain Committee itself.

Help China Fund

Tomorrow and during the next two succeeding days the people of India will be called upon to translate their sympathy for the people of China in terms of material contributions to the Fund which is being raised to finance the Indian Ambulance Unit. As we have said before now, there is no doubt that every Indian feels profoundly for the people of China who are innocent victims of a particularly wanton and brutal Imperialist aggression. The ambulance offers the one opportunity for a practical gesture to symbolise • that sympathy. It is the moral and humanitarian duty of every Indian, rich and poor alike, cheerfully to welcome this opportunity and contribute his or her mite to the Fund.

In this connection, we particularly invite the attention of Indian Muslims to the fact that help to China is as much their duty as of other Indians—if not actually more than that of others. We would earnestly appeal to them to rise to the expectations which the Chinese, especially Chinese Muslims, entertain of them. A Chinese Muslim Mission has been touring Muslim countries to counter-act Japanese propaganda among Musalmans. The goodwill mission is now in Bombay and intends to tour this country. We extend it a hearty welcome on behalf of the people of India and we are confident that it will meet with success. It is deeply gratifying to learn from their interview which we had the pleasure of publishing the other day that Chinese Muslim Muslims are fully conscious of their patriotic obligations to their motherland and are fighting, in their hundreds of thousands, shoulder to shoulder with their compatriots under the banner of a united China. It is also gratifying to note that the President of the Muslim Federation in China is the Chief of the General Staff of All Chinese Forces. The Chinese Muslims are at one with the other Chinese in the common struggle against Japanese aggression. What is the duty of Indian Muslims? They must show to the world particularly to their Chinese brethren that they are at one with the rest of India in sympathy for China. And the China Fund Days offer a practical opportunity for that purpose.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT).

On November 7th, 1936, Sir Oswald Mosley informed the British people that the list of the first hundred Fascist candidates for Parliament would be published before the end of the year.

Up to the present day, eighteen months later, the names of 67 candidates have been announced and of these a large number have been withdrawn

Their places have not been filled and their withdrawal has not been mentioned

We have a detailed list of these withdrawals, as well as a little pamphlet entitled, "Why I left Mosley." by A. K. Chesterton, "former editor of 'Action' and official biographer to Sir Oswald Mosley."

Mr. Chesterton gave up the task of "trying to galvanise the unhappy corps (of British Fascism) into a semblance of life" because Mosley's timidity and lack of imagination, initiative and resource stood in the way of "revolutionary advance."

These are certainly embarrassing defects even in a mock-Mussolini of mild democratic British origin

Physical Instruction for Dons.

Dr. Norwood, President of St. John's, Oxford, and ex-headmaster of Harrow, is drafting a sheme for compulsory physical training not only for undergraduates but for dons.

This is unlikely to meet with enthusiasm from the more academic section of the university, which even in matters of national defenec aims at counteracting rather than encouraging the public school influence which Dr. Norwood represents.

£70,000 Legacy

It is also stated that Mr. Frank Packenham, Lord Longford's brother, who is a don at Christ Church, is launching out into a venture not normally associated with dons at Christ Church.

Mr Packenham recently inherited an unexpected legacy of £ 70,000 from an uncle. He is to invest a large part of it in the foundation of a newspaper of Specialist and Christian views.

Mr. Packenham lectures on politics.

Ministry of Back-Benchers.

An alternative Conservative Ministry is in being at Westminster. But it will never be invited to assume office.

It is the Ministry of the Back Benchers. Night after night the "Ministers" call their followers together to discuss policy. But it is the Government's policy—what it is and what it should be.

There are 14 Ministers, and each has his deputy. They are the chairmen and vice-chairmen of Conservative Committees, which work in private. The Government pay sufficient attention to them to send a member of the whips office to their meetings.

Of the back bench "Cabinet" only one has been a Minister of the Crown. He is Sir John Gilmour. He was Secretary for Scotland; and now he is chairman of the Scottish Committee.

The others are nearly all back benchers with years of service as such. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is Lloyd's under-writer, Sir Assheton-Pownall. He is chairman of the Finance Committee.

The Navy is the concern of a member who is a director of several shipping companies. Sir Herbert Cayzer.

A monocled brigadier-general whose iron-shod boots ring on the tiled pavements of Parliament is the back-bench Hore-Belisha. He is Brigadier-general Ernest Makins, who has fought in two wars.

The title of Back Bench Premier has been conferred on Sir Hugh O'Neill, who is chairman of the biggest of all committees—the Conservative Private Members' Committee—which deals with anything and everything.

Late Mr. Smith.

Earl Baldwin had a great respect and friendship for Mr Herbert Smith, the trade union leader, who died suddenly recently in his office in Barnsley.

They met in 1926 at the time of the General Strike. And Earl Baldwin's admiration grew from the way in which Herbert Smith conducted the case for the miners.

Mr. Smith always wore a cloth cap. But on the first day of the negotiations he appeared in a bowler hat.

On the second day it was noticed that he had returned to his cap. He was asked why; and he replied in broad Yorkshire, "I threw away the bowler hat; we're in the trenches now."

He was a short and stout but enormously strong man.

On one occasion, at a miners' conference at Llandudno Mr Arthur Horner, now president of the

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 5).

FOREST WEALTH OF BOMBAY

Need For Systematic Exploitation Of Minor Produce

(By S. K. Kallapur, B.A. LL.B.)

I.

There are vast resources in the forests of the Bombay Presidency. They only need to be carefully and systematically exploited. Even if you considered the minor produce in the forests of Kanara District, you will find it abounding in the fruits of the myrobalan trees, the seeds of the nux vomica plants, the leaves and barks of the cinnamon trees; the pods and barks of Shigekai (acacia concinna) trees, the flowers of the surgi trees, honey and honey wax wild pepper and tumri leaves. To these may be added a large number of other trees, plants and creepers which yield fibres of all sorts; whose wood, barks, fruits and leaves yield tanning materials, whose wood, barks, fruits and in some cases even roots yield dyes; which can be used as mordants in fixing dyes from other plants; which yield oils and other products of distillation; which yield starchy products, drugs and spices

A Curious Anomaly

It is not possible to say what area of our 3400 square miles of forest land is under these trees and creepers. 1000 square miles will be a very low estimate. The right to collect these produces is farmed out annually. The Forest Department gets about Rs. 300 from this.

1000 square miles of rich forest land, and it does not earn even as much as a Shanbhog earns!

It is not able to provide employment to even a hundred souls!

And those who employ themselves in this industry are not able to earn even two annas in a day after working for eight hours.

The industry has no charm left for the labouring classes. A few untouchables are seen here and there collecting the seeds of nux vomica plants. Their number too is dwindling.

Past Prosperity

A time there was when the minor produce of this district gave to the State an annual revenue of Rs. 68,000. Myrobalans alone gave Rs. 50,000. Shigekai gave Rs. 2,030. Honey and honeywax Rs. 3,360 Cinnamon, Rs. 1,560. Wild pepper 5,010.

The importance of the two alkaloids strychnine and brucine which are the principal constituents of nux vomica seeds was not known then; so they did not fetch any revenue to the State then. These last are the most important of the minor-produce-yielding trees in the four coast talukas. At least 50 tons of these seeds (worth over 7,500) can be easily collected annually from these four talukas.

The right to gather this produce used be farmed out in separate lots before 1877. In 1877-78, by way of an experiment, the Forest Department gathered myrobalans departmentally; they were able to collect together 2,782 khandies (of 560 lbs) which fetched for them Rs. 51,060 leaving a net profit of Rs. 29,590 compared with an early average revenue of Rs. 6,550 in the seven previous years. They saw the advantage of this procedure and followed it till 1905. The average net annual revenue for the first seven years from 1877 from the gathering of myrobalans through departmental agency was Rs 40,490 and that for the next seven years was about Rs 50,000

A Forest Officer's Testimony

From the quantity of the produces collected in those days. I estimate that over 5,000 must have been employed in this industry in the three non-agricultural months of January, February and March.

The following observations of Col. W. Peyton, Conservator of Forests S D (1883) give us an idea of what a labourer earned by gathering minor produces.

"The people earn good wages by collecting myrobalans, and they do their best to stop forest fires, by which many seed-lings are destroyed."

I estimate the daily wages at seven annas. For, the Forest Department used to pay at the rate of six annas a day to their labourers.

The Decline

The average yearly revenue from all the minor produce which was Rs. 56,000 for the first seven years ending 1883, rose to Rs. 68,000 in 1890-91. Thereafter, a steady decline began. It came down to Rs. 31,000 in 1900-01 and to Rs. 26,000 in 1902-03.

Let the reader compare this decline with the rise in the revenue by sale of the timber forests which from Rs 175,000 in 1880-81, went to Rs 516,000 in 1890-91, to 5,68,000 in 1900-01, and to Rs. 7,10,000 in 1902-03.

Result Of Unwise Forest Policy

(Continued on page 13 Col 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INDIA AND PALESTINE

Among the especially noteworthy things about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's activities in England is his meeting with a deputation of Palestine Arabs. Pandit Nehru, as our correspondent reports, "assured the deputationists of complete sympathy for the Arab cause". He added that he believed the Arab movement was anti-Imperialist and generally a nationalist struggle against the British. Pandit Nehru conveyed the sympathy of the Indian National Congress and promised to speak in support of Palestine Arabs. Pandit Jawaharlal has done well to reiterate the position of the Congress as regards the Palestine question. And we are glad that he has assured the Arabs of this country's complete sympathy with them in this hour of their greatest trial. In this connection we cannot help noting the indifference of the Muslim League leaders towards their Arab brethren. Some of them shout "Islam-in-danger" at the top of their strident voices at fancied wrongs alleged to have been perpetrated by the Congress. But they do not even so much as coo the slogan against proved outrages by British Imperialism.

BRITAIN "INVADES" BALKANS

Herr Hitler will, we have no doubt, be extremely annoyed and so, we think, will Signor Mussolini too, but it is very interesting news indeed that Britain has started an economic drive in the Balkans. This almost amounts to an invisible war for hegemony over the Balkans. The time has been rather well-chosen and one cannot help admiring British diplomacy for it. During the last few years international developments, all helped by Britain, have been, one after the other, creating a continuous flutter in the Balkan "dove-cotes", if one may use that expression in respect of that part of the Europe. The triumph of international Fascism, whenever it came to grips with the League of Nations, frightened the Balkan countries including the members of the Little Entente and the majority of them quietly yielded, in sheer fright, to its march through the Balkans. It is in this psychological condition that Britain, if reports are correct, has started her own drive, probably anticipating, and anticipating correctly, that they would welcome the arrival and protection of a powerful country like Britain as a god-send. The situation is full of very highly interesting possibilities.

POLCE EXCESSES IN TRAVANCORE

The Government of Travancore are doing a disservice to the State by their unjustifiable hostility towards the "State Congress". Press reports of the way the public meeting arranged by the Congress was broken up a few days ago make grave allegations against the police. Instead of investigating into the reported excesses of the police the Government have charged the State Congress with violent and subversive activities. The Congress has promptly repudiated the charges and challenged the Government to point out a single act or statement which can be characterised as violent or subversive. The Government ought to substantiate their charge or withdraw it. The State Congress is well known to be adopting thoroughly constitutional methods in the pursuit of its declared object "to achieve responsible Government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja." It is futile for the State authorities to seek to suppress this body on its agitation for responsible government.

AN ADMIRABLE CIRCULAR

The circular issued by the Nizam's Government regarding the participation of Government servants in communal organisations enunciates a very sound public policy, and it will be thus welcomed by all citizens of His Exalted Highness The active association of public officials in sectional associations is bound to prove as much hurtful to their own morale, as it would be disastrous to public confidence in the services. Such a fundamental rule obviously admits of no exception, as stressed by the circular. A public servant, like Caesar's wife, must be always above suspicion. It is to be hoped that the broad national considerations upon which the present circular is based will be observed by the Hyderabad Government in all other affairs like recruitment to public services etc., thus removing all grounds for public grievance.

A NOTEWORTHY ELECTION

The election by the Bombay Suburban District Local Board of Mr. Jabir A. Ali as its President shows that it has not been prompted by communal considerations, for if it were, a Muslim had no chance of being elected. The Suburbs have thus worthily followed the excellent example set by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. We regret we cannot say the same of every District Board in the Province, but the working of joint electorates in civic bodies, wherever that is possible, will soon enough counteract communalism. The process will be accelerated if the public form parties on the basis of non-communal civic programmes. Such programmes are being more and more definitely formulated in the Bombay suburbs. Mr. Jabir Ali, after his election, assured the Board that he would give his best attention to sanitation, education etc. These reforms affect all communities alike and men who work for them will win the confidence of the electors, irrespective of caste and creed.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Idleness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes it.

* * * *

If Adam had been wide-awake he wouldn't have lost that rib.

* * * *

Always give the devil his due—but it's best to keep out of his debt.

* * * *

When a man's business runs down the Sheriff comes along and winds it up.

* * * *

"The half has not been told," frequently applies to a man and his better-half.

* * * *

All men's best deeds and all their worst can be attributed to the influence of women.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Bombay: Monday.—It is learnt that Sir Robert Bell, who was to take the position of the Chairman of the Fire, Accident and Underwriters' Association in September next, has now withdrawn his acceptance of the post."—Press report.

* * * *

Yes, let Sir Robert Bell go without comment.

Please don't misunderstand us. What we mean is:

Honi soit qui mal y pense.

* * * *

According to His Holiness Shri Shankarachaya, Dr. Kurtkoti, "the Mahasabha could not claim to be a pre-eminently political organisation when it had no programme before it or any substantial achievement to its credit in the political field."

Of course it has a definite and splendid programme before it: the fight FOR the Federation as offered by the British Government.

* * * *

As to achievement, opinions differ about what achievement is.

Shri Shankaracharya evidently regards achievement as the realisation of something positive.

On the other Bhai Parmananda, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Savakar and Comrade Jamnadas may consider negation as the very essence of achievement.

* * * *

"Mr. Huq categorically denies Mr. Nausher Ali's statement that the latter saw political leaders of the opposition with his knowledge and consent."

—Calcutta Message.

And thereby he categorically fulfils our prophecy.

We offer our congratulations to —us.

* * * *

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it is reported by our London correspondent, received a deputation of Palestine Arabs, conveyed the sympathy of the Indian National Congress towards the Arabs and even promised to speak in support of their cause.

The suggestion of the Junior Colleague that the Muslim League should answer this challenge of Jawaharlal's by opposing the Arabs cause, we reject as just too frivolous.

* * * *

At an Anti-Hindi meeting, Sir A. T. Pannirselvam, says a Madras report, "attacked the dictatorial ways of the Premier and said that the Province was governed by one man who was acting as though he were Hitler."

It seems that Sir A. P. Pannirselvam has at last decided to dislike Hitler. But then he is out of office—no more a British Governor nominated Home Member.

* * * *

FRANCO'S BOMBS KILL INDIAN SEAMEN.

Protest to Premier.

—Headlines.

What for?

* * * *

LONDON, July 4.

Official returns snow registered unemployed in Great Britain totalled 1,802,000 on June 13 an increase of 24,124 compared with May 16 and half a million compared with June 21, 1937."

—Reuter.

Hullo, hullo, what's that?

It's impossible. Reuters have gone Anti-Chamberlain.

* * * *

A TEA-TIME THOUGHT:

"I do not believe in a fate that falls on men however they act, but I do believe in a fate that falls on them unless they act."

G. K. CHESTERTON.

* * * *

HE THOUGHT HE WAS KILLED.

—Headline.

Did he go into mourning over his bereavement?

* * * *

"I have been courting your daughter for six years, Sir."

"Well what do you want me to do about it?"

—"Well—er—I want your permission to marry her."

"Oh, I thought you wanted a pension or something."

Why Bang Door On Communal Peace Talks?

B.P.C.C. Rejects Socialist Resolution

Amendment For Postponement Of Consideration Accepted

UNITY IN TRADE UNION CONGRESS WELCOMED

At the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, held at the Congress House, on Tuesday evening, a resolution to appoint "Provincial Credential Committee", delegated with the authority to examine Congress membership in the various wards of the city, and generally to supervise the enrolment, was passed.

CONGRESS LEAGUE PEACE TALKS

At a later stage discussion centred on Mr. Masani's resolution TO TERMINATE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said THE RESOLUTION WAS MOST ILL-ADVISED AND INOPPORTUNE. He moved an amendment to postpone consideration of the matter as he said that negotiations were not yet complete.

THE AMENDMENT, WHICH WAS SECONDED BY MR. K. F. NARIMAN, WAS ACCEPTED BY THE HOUSE.

"Recognise United T.U.C.

A third resolution, moved by Mr. Masani, SEEKING FOR RECOGNITION OF THE UNITED TRADE UNION CONGRESS BY THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, evoked, as the mover of the resolution put it: "A FIGHTING SPEECH" from Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B. P. C. C.

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai presided.

Mr. S. K. Patil moved:

"The B.P.C.C. appoints a Committee to be called "The Provincial Credential Committee," consisting of Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia, Prof. D. R. Gharpure and Mr. Ratansi Champsey, to examine the Congress membership in the various Wards of the City and report to the General Secretaries, from time to time, their findings.

"The functions of this Committee will, among others, be:

1. To see that the members are enrolled according to the provisions of the Constitution.
2. To verify the signatures on the membership forms and the addresses.
3. To ascertain that the membership forms along with the subscription thereof are duly handed over to the appropriate Committee in time.
4. To appoint an Inspecting Staff for each Ward.
5. To send to the B.P.C.C. such forms as are found to be irregular or doubtful for necessary action.
6. And to generally supervise the enrolment.

"The B.P.C.C. directs all District Congress Committees and other subordinate Committees to give all necessary assistance to the Provincial Credential Committee in their work."

STOP DEFECTIVE ENROLMENT.

Mr. S. K. Patil explaining the resolution said that something should be done to guarantee a constitutional membership. Defective memberships were not confined to the City alone; they could be found everywhere, but it was necessary to stop as much as they could and as far as it lay in their hands.

The Haripura Session of the Congress had appointed a Committee to go thoroughly into the question and make certain recommendations to stop recurrence of such defective enrolment in the Congress, but the enrolment, as suggested by such recommendations, would come into effect only in 1939; and they could not wait. The membership, as it stood was governed by the two articles of the A.I.C.C. and consistent with those articles a suggestion to appoint a committee, called the 'Provincial Credential Committee' had been made.

An amendment that the name of Mrs. Perin Ben Captain be included in the committee was not accepted by Mr. Patil, as he said that he did not want more than three members in the committee. The amendment, when put to vote, was lost. The original resolution was carried.

"STOP THOSE TALKS."

Mr. M. R. Masani (Congress Socialist) moved the following resolution.

(i) "The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee notes the correspondence which has been published between Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the one hand and Mr. Jinnah on the other.

"The Committee is of opinion that the mentality displayed by Mr. Jinnah in that correspondence makes it clear that the attempt to achieve complete Hindu-Muslim unity by an approach to the Muslim League is bound to be unsuccessful, since any agreement that would be acceptable to the Muslim League can only be on a basis wholly repugnant to nationalism and democracy. "The B.P.C.C. is confident that the Indian National Congress will never agree to abandon its claim to represent the entire Indian people. "While appreciating the burning desire for unity which actuated the Working Committee in its move for an agreement with the Muslim League, the B.P.C.C. hopes that the Working Committee will, in view of the lack of any response from the Muslim League, terminate the negotiations with the League, publish the Congress memorandum and Mr. Jinnah's reply and give the call for redoubling the efforts to win the Muslim masses for the Congress. "The Committee is of opinion that the policy of a direct approach to the Muslim masses has not been given a long enough chance to work, though results so far obtained have thoroughly justified such a policy. It is of opinion that the problem of developing national unity and liquidating communal dissensions can be effectively solved only by the growth of the struggle for the political and economic emancipation of the people and through the organisation of the exploited masses on the basis of their political and economic needs and desires."

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Masani said that after reading the correspondence between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah, on the one hand, and Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah on the other, it was now possible for one to judge what prospects there were for successful termination of those negotiations. He was of opinion that the move to restart direct contact with the Muslim masses all over the country, should be made, as it was now utterly out of question to a settlement, as one could make out from the tone of Mr. Jinnah's letters and the views he held on the question of Hindu-Muslim settlement. This was nothing else but an attempt to express the view of the committee on the eve of the Working Committee at Wardha. A similar resolution had been passed at a conference of Congress workers at Nagpur recently. It was upto them to give their opinion and he suggested that the Congress must resume the work of forming mass contact over the head of the Muslim League and he hoped that they would be able to isolate the Muslim-League party in the manner Congress had done in the cases of the Justice Party in Madras and the Non-Brahmin Party in Bombay

Mr. Pinto seconded the resolution

"ILL-ADVISED MOVE

Mr. S. A Brelvi while fully appreciating the considerations that had prompted Mr. Masani to move his resolution, regretted that it was most ill-advised and inopportune. The Congress President was negotiating with the Muslim League and unlike Mr. Masani, he considered that it was a wise step to have started the negotiations. They hoped that whatever step Congress had taken would lead to success. The correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Mr. Jinnah had been carried on long before negotiations were started. Moreover they did not know what the Congress memoranrum was and what reply the president of the Muslim League had given. Mr. Masani in his resolution had rightly said that the Congress would never agree to abandon its claim to represent the entire people They should leave the Working Committee to carry on the negotiation; for whatever it did it would do in consonance with the Congress policy.

A good deal of misunderstanding existed at present about Congress among a large section of the Muslims. The existence of that misunderstanding should not be ignored. It must be removed as soon as possible. He did not think that misunderstanding could be removed by a resolution like the one which Mr. Masani had moved. The Congress President had taken the right initiative in securing the removal of this misunderstanding and bringing about a settlement. They should not do anything to hamper the negotiations.

WITHDRAW OR POSTPONE

He appealed to the mover to withdraw the resolution or in the alternative he proposed an amendment to postpone consideration of the matter.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, seconding the amendment, observed that the B.P.C.C. by moving a resolution of the type which Mr. Masani had moved would embarrass the position of the Working Committee and the Congress.

Mr. K. F. Nariman supporting the amendment did not agree with Mr. Masani that the Working Committee was wrong in starting negotiations with the League. He remarked that the Hindu-Muslim question was an all-India question and should not come under the purview of a Provincial Committee. They could trust the Working Committee of the Congress to take the right decision. He did not agree with the method of seeking to anticipate the decision of the Working Committee and force its hands on an important matter like the one they were discussing.

With regard to the suggestion that the Muslim Mass Contact Committee should be revived, the speaker did not think that the policy in that regard had been given up. The resolution had been there; it had not been rescinded. The work had never been slackened. Now it would not be proper for the B.P.C.C. to anticipate an all-India decision. Further, such a decision would cause a reaction among the Muslims and that would be harmful to the Congress. The resolution was strongly worded and it was possible that some branch of the League would also reply in equally strong terms. Such an attitude would lead them nowhere.

Mr. I. S. Patel supporting the amendment said that he did not think heavens were going to fall by the absence of such a resolution.

Mr. Abdul Hamid opposed the amendment.

MASANI'S REPLY.

Mr. Masani replying observed that he was surprised at the remarks made by Mr. Nariman. It was well-known that the B.P.C.C. had, from time to time, discussed all-India matters. That body which represented Congressmen of Bombay, had got a right to express its opinion for whatever it was worth. There was also a feeling among the Muslims in the Congress that their position was insecure. The net result of the last six months of negotiations between the Congress and the Muslim League was that Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League got a lot of importance and publicity, which they could not have got before. It was of course, false importance and to try to bolster it up when its influence in certain parts of the country was on the wane, was worse. Their alliance should be with the Muslim peasants and workers and not with the Muslim title-holders, dominating the Muslim League.

The amendment when put to vote was carried.

TRADE UNION UNITY

Mr. M. R Masani then, moved the following resolution

(ii) "The B.P.C.C. notes with satisfaction the achievement of trade union unity in India at the recent joint session of the All India Trade Union Congress and National Trade Union Federation at Nagpur.

"The Committee feels that the Congress should now recognise the united Trade Union Congress as the industrial organisation of the workers and should support and strengthen it in every suitable manner."

"NON-CONTROVERSIAL"

Terming the resolution as non-controversial, Mr. Masani said that after nine years of split and dissensions, the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation had at last got together at Nagpur and had achieved unity. It was now desirable that the Congress should welcome that unity.

There was an impression in the minds of trade unionists that the Congress by forming labour organisations was undermining their influence. Although that impression was not justified and although there was much unnecessary flutter against meetings held by Congressmen at labour centres, the best reply that they could make was to remove that misunderstanding. That misunderstanding could be removed, if the House accepted the resolution.

Seconding the resolution Mr.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3.)

Pandit Nehru leaving Generalidad in company of Miss Bhiku Batliwala after visiting the President of Spanish Republic.

Nehru Meets Scottish Swarajists

Mutual Assurances Of Help And Co-operation Given

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 4.

Pandit Nehru was the guest of honour at a lunch given by the London Scotch Self-Government Committee in the House of Commons. Mr. Neil Maclean Scottish M.P., presided.

Amongst those present were Mr. John Johnston, M.P., Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, Mrs. Naomi Mitchison, Mrs. Jennie Adamson, Mrs. Fraser and several other M.P.'s, Pandit Nehru told his Scottish hosts that he was greatly interested in the Scots' Self-Government movement. He wished it every success.

He added "the less we have of concentration in Westminster the better. I hope your movement sympathises with and will help in every way it can the demand for independence of the Indian people. I hope also that your movement will help us in organising and in raising the standard of jute workers in India who have been cruelly exploited for long just as jute workers are exploited in Scotland". After lunch Mrs Fraser told me "We are a Scottish body working for Self-Government for Scotland through the Labour Party. We think that there is a great deal common between the Self-Government struggle of India and Scotland as both of us suffer from too much control from Westminster and in our varying ways are victims of imperial exploitation. Our Committee agrees entirely with Pandit Nehru's sentiments and we shall do our best to support in our own limited ways the Indian struggle for Complete Independence."

Entire China To Mobilise

Country Prepares For Giving Decisive Blow To Japan

HANKOW, July 5.

The entire Chinese nation, from Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek to the man in the street is determined to defend Hankow, declared a Chinese military spokesman.

He added that the Chinese would contest every inch of the ground, and the forthcoming fighting "would inflict such heavy losses on the main strength of the Japanese army that it would mark the beginning of China's decisive battle with Japan."

Picked troops have already been concentrated for the defence of the city.—Reuter.

45 CHINESE 'PLANES SHOT DOWN

TOKIO, July 5.

It is announced that 45 Chinese 'planes were shot down or demolished on the ground in a Japanese air-raid of Nanchank. Only one Japanese 'plane did not return.—Reuter.

LINE CLEAR FOR NANCHANG

SHANGHAI: July 5.

Capture of Hukow at the mouth of Lake Pyang is claimed by the Japanese, thus opening the way for a drive towards Nanchang by land and water.—Reuter.

GERMAN ADVISERS LEAVE CHINA

HANKOW: July 5.

Twenty-six German military advisers, who had been in China for five years, left for Hongkong this morning "en route" to Germany. —Reuter.

Optimistic Outlook For Prohibition

Madras Premier On Its Proposed Introduction In More Districts

MADRAS, July 5.

A dinner party was arranged tonight by Mr. T. S. Chokalingam, M.L.A., Editor, "Dinamani", at his residence in honour of the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras, to which all representatives of local newspapers and representatives of upcountry papers were invited. Prominent among those present were the Hon. S. Ramanathan, Minister for Public Information, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor, "Swadesamitran", Mr. Pothan Joseph, Editor, "Indian Express", and editors of dailies and weeklies, both English and vernacular.

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

At the conclusion of the dinner there was discussion which lasted for three hours. In the course of the discussion many topics were touched, including the success of Prohibition at Salem and the prospect of Prohibition proposed to be introduced in Chittor and Cuddappah districts. The Premier was hopeful that it was bound to be a tremendous success in these districts also in the light of the success of Prohibition in Salem.

The discussion then turned to various taxation proposals which are being examined by Government to make good the loss consequent on Prohibition.

ANTI-HINDI AGITATION

The next topic was about the "anti-Hindi" agitation and the ways and means to cope with the situation. The Premier invited suggestions in this direction. The suggestion was made that prominence should not be given to agitators by arresting them, thereby making undesirable people prominent in the eyes of the public. The Premier allayed all fears that Tamil would be in danger. He invited the co-operation of the Press for counteracting this agitation consequent on the introduction of Hindi.

ANDHRA AGITATION

The last topic discussed was about the agitation for a separate Andhra province, in which connection the Premier is being charged with negligence and with being unfavourable. The Premier refuted all these allegations and said that he was all the more glad if provinces were separated on linguistic basis, without any bitterness from any quarter.—United Press.

Franco-Turkish Treaty Signed

To Come Into Force From September

Undertaking To Maintain Peace In E. Mediterranean

PARIS, July 5.

The Franco-Turkish Treaty of friendship initialled at Ankara to-day will enter into force after the exchange of ratifications at Ankara in September on the occasion of the visit of M. Bonnet.

The treaty will last for a decade.

Each signatory undertakes not to enter any political or economic understanding or combination against the other. If one is attacked, the other will not assist the aggressor in any way. Both confirm their determination to maintain peace in Eastern Mediterranean and agree to consult each other if menaced.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CURRUPTION

Four Employees Of Lahore Civil Court Dismissed

LAHORE, July 5.

Sheikh Abdul Huq, administrative Sub-Judge of Lahore dismissed to-day four Muslim employees of the Civil Court (one bailiff and three process servers) on a serious charge of corruption

The dismissed persons are reported to have behaved in a high-handed manner towards a defenceless 'purdah' lady in connection with the execution of a decree at the bidding of a money-lender, and extorted a handsome amount of money from her.—United Press.

MALIK AT NEW YORK

Optimistic About Indian Imports In America

NEW YORK, July 4.

Mr. Malik in an interview with "Reuter" said "There is a great possibility of increased Indian imports in America, but naturally I have not yet any concrete plans."

Mr. Malik expressed his personal disappointment at India not participating in the World's Fair but fully understood Government's attitude.

He stated that although he was delighted to find New York so cool he would soon take a house in the country outside the city. Meanwhile he was establishing temporary offices at Manhattan.—Reuter.

Linlithgow To Arrive In London On July 9

LONDON, July 4.

Lord Linlithgow and party are expected to arrive at Victoria Station at about 3-45 p.m. on July 9. The arrival will be private and informal.—Reuter.

CHILD & 5 MILLIONS FOR DIVORCE!

Alleged Terms Of Husband Of Heiress Of Woolworth Millions

LONDON, July 5.

Count Haugwitz Reventlow, husband of Barbara Hutton, heiress of Woolworth millions, reappeared at Bow Street on a charge of threatening his wife.

Mr. W. M. Mitchell, his wife's solicitor, testified that he offered Count Reventlow £50,000 if he would agree to a divorce but the Count described the offer as an insult and said that his terms were the child and five million dollars.

Sir Patrick Hasting, the Countess's Counsel said that during the interview of Mr. Mitchell at Dijon with Count Reventlow, when he was told that his wife was terrified of him and separation was inevitable, he named a gentleman, whose name was not given, and the Count threatened to engage in a duel with this man and said that if permitted to fight the duel he would shoot the man and "put the Countess on the spot." The Count burst into tears and spoke of suicide and said that he would go to England and seize his son, who was his absolute property.

Mr. Norman Birkett, the Count's counsel, said, in Count Reventlow's case he had never made any threats.

The case was adjourned to July 13, and bail was granted in £2,000.—Reuter.

INDIAN DELEGATION

To British Commonwealth Relations Conference At Sydney

SIMLA, July 4.

It is understood that the following will constitute the personnel of the Delegation from India to the forthcoming Session of the British Commonwealth Relations Conference to be held under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International affairs. The last Session, the first of its kind, was held at Toronto in Canada in 1933. The forthcoming Session will be held at Sydney in Australia from 3rd to 17th September.

The Hon. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, President, Servants of India Society (Leader of the Delegation).

Members:—Prof. Kalidas Nag, Calcutta, University, Mr. M. Ghiasuddin, Member, Central Legislative Assembly, and Secretary: Syed Amjad Ali, M. L. A. Punjab.

The Delegation is expected to sail from Bombay on 11th August. Dr. Kunzru, the leader, will probably join the ship at Colombo on August 14.—A.P.

ARRESTED PICKETS RELEASED

CAWNPORE: July 5.

Seventy-six picketers, who were arrested during the period of the Textile Strike and had remained untried were released to-day.—A.P.

COPIES OF "PRAJASHAKTI" SEIZED IN MYSORE

MYSORE, July 5.

Under instructions from the District Magistrate, the city police have seized copies of "Prajashakti", a Kanarese weekly of Hubli from its local agent last evening.

In all 327 copies have been taken away.—United Press.

MASTER THYSELF?

Not in Spiritualism, Not in Socialism, but in thy worldly affairs

Control thyself and control thy progeny. If self-control is not possible, and contraceptives are out of question, try this new natural method of Birth-Control and master thyself.

This highly informative and illustrated treatise can be had on remittance of Rs. 2 in stamps to: **THE BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC, (India),** Opp: G. P. O., BOMBAY.

PRUDENT LADIES

In England and France always keep handy a bottle of Dr. Patterson's Pills of British manufacture to END DELAY directly they get suspicious. These famous pills in France known as REGELATEUR POUR LE DAMES, succeed where quinine and ergot fail. Sold in three strengths in originally sealed bottles at Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 5 per bottle of 72. The last strength is for obstinate cases. BRIJMOHAN & CO., Sir P. Mehta, Rd., BOMBAY I. Phone: 30230. Literature Free.

Alleged Rowdyism In A Travancore Meeting

A. I. C. C. Member Narrates His Experiences: Chengannur Scene Described

(From A Correspondent).

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer's Government in Travancore in the course of a statement described the State Congress as follows:—

"Their actions are calculated to bring about contempt for lawful authority and the meetings conducted by them and their programme and the policy of the Party are strongly resented by certain important sections of the population and many of the incidents, that recently happened, have in all probability taken place owing to this strong divergence of opinion."

Mention is made in the statement of a "Hindu Loyalist League" also. The immediate provocation for the issue of this statement obviously is the deplorable incidents that attended a public meeting at Chengannur held under the auspices of the State Congress.

A news agency has already obliged Sir C. P.'s Government by purveying a brief version of the incidents to the press outside the State. The story sent out by this agency would lead one to the conclusion that the gathering was from the very beginning violently disposed and the tragic events were a result of the unrestrained investives of the leaders of the State Congress.

But Travancore newspapers to hand contain several statements by prominent persons who were present at the Chengannur meeting. Their statements must prompt any Government which has any respect for public weal, to vindicate themselves by instituting an impartial and independent tribunal enjoying public confidence to inquire into the affair. But Sir C. P.'s Government have contented themselves by issuing a cowardly threat of violent suppression of and reprisals against the State Congress.

MISS MASCARENE'S CASE.

One small fact to which reference is made in the official statement betrays the quick sand on which Sir C. P. and his Government try to build up their edifice of Law and Order. Says the statement:

"The complaints made by Anna Mascarene have been inquired into many of which were found to be ill-founded, but in order to give no room for such complaints in future the Government have offered her adequate police protection."

In this connection it is interesting to remember that Miss Mascarene's statements against the police remained unanswered by the Diwan or his Government for a long time. Then one fine day she was asked to show cause why action should not be taken against her. She challenged action. The matter ended there. The present statement obviously, therefore, is a confession of the maintainers of Law and Orders of their inability to take up this lady's challenge.

CHENGANNUR MEETING.

Regarding incidents at the Chengannur meeting Mr. G. Ramachandran, member of the A. I. C. C., says:—

"On June 25 at about 5 p.m. I arrived at Chengannur accompanied by Messrs. Pattam Thanu Pillai, Madhava Warrior (Advocate) and G. Sridhar. There was a large gathering, spread over a vast area in groups, present. They appeared to be agitated and indignant. We were told that a lathi charge had already taken place and two persons had been injured. We could see only one of the injured and he was profusely bleeding from the head. We were also informed that Mr. C. Madhavan and others who had arrived at the place of the meeting earlier, were set upon by rowdies and that they had to leave the place and take refuge in a house three furlongs away. We went to that house. At the entrance to the house we found a number of policemen, a police lorry and police officials.

LEADERS' DECISION.

After grave consultations among ourselves we decided to return to the place of the meeting and hold it if possible. We left the house in a procession. There were fifty persons in the procession, while on the roadside hundreds had lined up. No prohibitory order was served. But the police rushed on us and indulged in indiscrimate beating of the public, chasing them in the act. I consider this as a very significant event.

ROWDIES ON PLATFORM.

"When we reached the place of the meeting, we saw a mammoth gathering, squatting on the ground peacefully. But what attracted our attention was half a dozen rowdies, half-naked and under the strong influence of intoxicating liquor, dancing on the platform to the accompaniment of filthy abuse. We advanced towards the platform and some of us got on it. The rowdies turned towards us and tried to throw us out of the platform There was resistance and the police rushed to the platform and began to pull us down the platform. We managed to hold our ground for about 20 minutes. The large crowd, which had been witnessing this, was quiet and peaceful.

THROWN OUT OF PLATFORM.

"Then Messrs. C. Narayan Pillai and John Phillipose, Advocates, along with some other respectable citizens were violently thrown out of the platform and I witnessed a goonda indulging in violent assault. This was followed by a shower of huge missles hurled from behind. One hit me, while Mr. Sridhar was hit on the chest and face. Mr. G. Chandra Sekhara Pillai was also assaulted. We felt that it was impossible to hold the meeting. We, therefore, came out in a procession. This was followed by a lathi charge by the police and indiscriminate assaults on the people.

BLEEDING PEOPLE.

"While the confusion on the platform continued I noticed constable No. . . . . trying to upturn the table on which I was standing. While the violence of the rowdies became intolerable, the people resorted to stone-throwing We, therefore, stopped and appealed to the people not to throw stones. I saw with my own eyes blood flowing from the bodies of several persons. Stone-throwing was resumed and the police began to run for safety. A special police lorry arrived on the scene. But it also followed the running policemen for safety. This gave us an opportunity to form a cordon separating the police and the public. We succeeded in persuading the people to quieten down. They began to go back.

POLICE CHASE CROWD.

"The police, then, suddenly broke through our cordon and again began their assault on the now peaceful and retreating people."

PROBLEM FOR ALL.

Mr. Ramachandran continues.

"What is significant is that the police never made any attempt to check the rowdies and goondas. If the police had not been present at the meeting, the meeting would have ended peacefully and successfully."

Mr. Ramachandran concludes: "The problem that faces us to-day in Travancore is not so much the problem of political reforms. It is to rescue the peaceful people of the State from the reign of terror let loose by the rowdy elements. The fight to-day is for elementary civil liberties. The public indignation has been raised to a high pitch and if the Government do not intervene in time to put down the menacing 'Rowdy Raj', a very grave situation will arise in the State. I warn the Government in all humility against it."

"CHINA FUND DAYS" IN BOMBAY

City To Utilise Thursday, Friday And Saturday For Collection Of Funds

CONGRESS AMBULANCE UNIT FOR HONGKONG FROM AMERICA

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following statement.—

Pursuant to the instructions issued by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress, the City of Bombay will observe 7th, 8th and 9th of July as the "China Fund Days."

AMBULANCE UNIT FOR CHINA

The citizens of Bombay are already aware of the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Congress at its meeting held in Bombay very recently. According to this resolution an ambulance Unit is to be sent to China as a token of India's sympathy towards the oppressed Chinese, who are heroically fighting for the cause of their national independence. The Chinese Consulates in India have intimated that the Chinese Government have accepted the offer of the Congress Working Committee. The orders have been placed by the Congress for a fully equipped ambulance which will be sent straight to Hongkong from America.

COLLECTION OF FUNDS.

The B. P. C. C. has organised the collection on these three days through the help of the Sevikas and volunteers, who have spontaneously come forward to undertake this labour of love. Volunteers will be moving throughout the city with collection boxes specially designed for the purpose. We have specially prepared small flag-buttons illustrating the combination of the national flags of India and China. These will be sold all these three days.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS.

We have every confidence that the citizens of Bombay will generously respond to the appeal of the Congress president and contribute their mite towards this worthy cause.

"CHINA FUND DAY" INAUGURATION

Chinese Muslim Mission Members To Speak At C. J. Hall Meeting

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting to-morrow (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the C. J. Hall (Fort) on the occasion of the anniversary of the present Sino-Japanese War. This will also inaugurate the collection of funds for the Ambulance Unit that is to be sent to China on behalf of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, the President of the B. P. C. C. will preside at the meeting.

The members of the Chinese Muslim Near-East Goodwill Mission (Messrs. Djelaleddin Wanzinshan, Ibrahim Matienying, Dawud Ksuehwenpo, Yusuf Changchaslee and Saad Wanshihming) will attend and address the meeting.

Mr. Mulk-Raj Anand, the well-known author of several publications who has recently returned from Spain will also address the meeting.

All are requested to be present.

B. P. C. C. Debate On Communal Talks

(Continued from Page 7.)

I. S. Patel said it was necessary to impress upon the workers that the Congress which represented all was also with the workers.

Mr. S. K. Patil felt sorry that he could not accept the view which Mr. Masani had expressed with regard to the implications of the resolution. He did not think that the resolution of that type, would do any good—far from it. It was not only a thin end of wedge, but, to him, it seemed a mischievous proposition. And if the B.P.C.C. put itself into a position into which the resolution sought to put it, it would be difficult for the B.P.C.C. to extricate itself from it at a subsequent date.

While welcoming the union between the two organizations and while feeling genuinely happy about it, he did not want that the organisation should be given a complete charter. They were called upon to give 'recognition' to those organisations. What was that recognition? What did it mean? he asked. That meant, he added that the B.P.C.C. was to be shut out from forming any of its organizations in Labour centres.

But they were ready to coordinate with those organisations in any of their actions against anti-Imperialism. But he did not deem it to be right to set up a parallel organisation and to criticise the Congress. He did not refer to any particular instance, but they all knew that when the labour centre was set up by the B.P.C.C. in Parel there was much outcry among the leaders of the Trade Union organization. The claim to be the sole representatives of the workers was in his opinion preposterous, and in reply, to the several letters he received for being called upon to consult them whenever a meeting was proposed to be held in the labour centre, he had said that such a claim was fantastic.

Not even ten per cent. of the labour classes had come under the Trade Union Congress organization. That organization had, therefore, no claim solely to represent the workers of the city. Ninety per cent. of the population was still in no man's land. It might be necessary that if things were going on as they were going, and if the Trade Union Congress could not organize all the workers in the City it would be incumbent on the Congress and it would be also its sacred duty to organize those unorganized men. National interests might demand such a move.

APPEAL TO MOVER.

He appealed to the mover to withdraw the resolution, failing which the next best thing would be, he thought, on the interests of labour and the prestige of the Congress, was to throw out that resolution unceremoniously.

Mr. Ashok Mehta (Congress Socialist), supporting the resolution, said that the B. P. C. C. was a political organization, whereas the Trade Union Congress was an industrial organization. There were several organizations which were affiliated to the central organization, which represented the interests of the workers. If the 90 per cent. of the workers had not been organized by the Trade Union Congress, it was an unfortunate fact, and they wanted to remedy that defect.

Mr. Nariman, suggesting an amendment for the deletion of the words 'recognize' and for the substitution of the words 'now establish a closer co-ordination and co-operation' observed that it was his past experience as the President of the B. P. C. C. that monopolistic tendencies could be seen not only in the Trade Union Congress, but also in other organizations. He thought that such tendencies should be discouraged.

Mr. Nariman suggested that the second part of the resolution might be deleted and the following be substituted for it: "In view of this unity the B. P. C. C. hopes that in future there will be closer co-operation between the Congress and the Trade Union Congress."

Mr. Nariman, observed that the word "recognise" might be misconstrued and as the mover of the resolution only wanted a closer co-operation between the two organizations, it would be appropriate to so term the resolution as not to give place to any misunderstanding.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi seconded the amendment.

Mr. Masani, replying, said that it was common that Congressmen had to work in Labour centres under hostile conditions and hostile circumstances. He thought that a resolution of the type he had moved, would serve the purpose and bridge the gulf between the two organizations.

The amendment when put to vote was carried, the original resolution was lost. Then the amendment was put as a substantive proposition and it was carried.

The House then adjourned.

ASSAM TENANCY ACT AMENDING BILL

Governor Accords Sanction For Introduction In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, July 5.

The Governor of Assam has accorded sanction for the introduction of a bill to amend the Assam (Goalpara) Tenancy Act of 1929 sponsored by Maulavi Abdul Hamidkhan.

The object of the bill is to lessen to certain extent the burden on cultivators. Among the provisions of the Bill are (A) the abolition of landlords, and Transfer fee; (B) Repeal of charter which allows landlords to use on certain conditions of certificates for realisation of rents; (C) The suspension of provisions of the Act relating to the enhancement of rent for a period of 10 years; (D) Providing or suspension or abatement of rent when the tenure of holding is lost by dilusion; (E) Reduction of the rate of interest from 12-1/2 per cent. to 3-1/8 per cent. and (F) giving to occupancy tenants as against landlords full domination to all commercial trees.

BIHAR LEGISLATURE MEMBERS' SALARIES

Bill Passed In Council

PATNA, July 5.

The Bihar Council to-day passed the Bihar Legislature Members' Salaries and Allowances Bill as passed by the Assembly.

Two amendments, seeking to raise the members' monthly salary from Rs. 75, as adopted, by the Assembly were rejected, but the House adopted an amendment, raising the travelling allowance from four third class railway fares to one and a half second class.—A. P.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Owing to interruption on Karachi Muscat Cable, Government traffic for Muscat will be accepted for transmission via I.R.C. Bombay, Aden and Bahrein at the same rate as for via Karachi. Other traffic for Muscat will be posted from Karachi.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

and is growing in the train of the national movement. Because this training in journalism will not only give them the skill by which the realities of life can be expressed in the short crisp sentences of ordinary speech, thereby refashioning our languages, which are heavily overweighed by ornate imagery and metaphor. And it will bring them into daily contact with actual national and social problems and the people whose lives make these problems urgent duties quite apart from mere speculative interest.

"Secondly, in the midst of our disintegrating fuedalism, in the midst of our antiquated customs and beliefs, Indian writers can fulfil their creative aspirations by a radical realisation of the causes that hamper our social life, and by the portrayal through a heightened sensibility of all those tragedies in the obscure lanes and alleys of our towns and villages which have seldom yet found utterance in the literature of India.

BOOK SHOPS AND LIBRARIES.

"A third function which a contemporary Indian writer must fulfil if he is to become significant, is to take an active part in preparing the people who are to read him when he gives forth to the world the outcome of his stresses and spiritual struggles. He should reorganise the various progressive writers branches as group of readers and writers who are generally culturally interested in reading books. This can be done most effectively by opening book shops, small libraries in the mofussils and by taking an active part in the literacy campaign started by the Congress and the student organisations. The stealing of books should be declared not to be a crime, though the lack of responsibility in returning them, if they borrow should be punished by outcasting the criminals!

And apart from this, Indian writers who are more specially trained to opine on the methods by which a mass culture might be brought about, should come out with a thorough-going and well-thought out policy with regard to the encouragement of Hindi-Hindustani, the common language of India.

The importance of regional languages and literature should be stressed. Gujarati and Bengali, Tamil and Marathi and Kanarese are potentially capable of taking their place among the modern languages of the world. And they are part of our inheritance, which it is our business to revive and revitalise.

With regard to both the common and the regional languages, the adaptation of the Indo-Roman script, after the adaptation of the simplest system of phonetics, would seem to most thinking and reasonable people as the only solution of our difficulties.

COLLABORATION WITH CONGRESS.

"Until such time as the Roman script is officially adapted, I would recommend to such individuals as are interested in the experiment to try and publish some of their creative work in Indo-Roman type.

There are other concrete issues on which Indian writers can, in collaboration with the Congress, come out with an actual programme of work. These issues should be thrashed out in pooled discussions in local conferences and Committees, with a view to the actual contingencies of the various parts of India.

"But the task of building up a national culture out of the debris of the past, so that it takes root in the realities of the present, is the only way by which we will take our place among those writers of the World, who are facing with us, the bitterest struggle in the history of the world,—the struggle of the peoples of the world against Imperialism, its twin brother Fascism, its old aunt, Feudalism, and all the other old aunts, who refuse to let the new shoots of life from bursting into the future."

Woman And Child Killed In Sikar Firing

CASUALTIES MOUNT UP

Public Committee's Findings: Dead And Wounded Reported Left Unattended

Though conflicting reports are being received about the incidents of Monday at Sikar, the toll of firing by Jaipur military forces on more than one occasions seems to be more than 15 dead and 45 injured.

WOMAN AND CHILD KILLED

A woman and her child also are reported to be victims of the firing.

Hartal In City

SIKAR CITY AND LACHMANGARH OBSERVED A DAY OF MOURNING BY A ONE-DAY HARTAL.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN LEFT UNATTENDED.

Military And Police Open Fire: 5 Killed, Several Injured

SIKAR, July 5.

Two carriage loads of Rajputs, armed with swords, lathis and firearms, arrived at Sikar by the evening train last night with the object of helping the townsfolk.

On their arrival the police asked them to lay down arms, but they refused to do so and instead offered resistance attacking the police party as a result of which some of the latter were injured.

The military and the police replied by opening fire which resulted in five deaths and injuries to a few.

The entire party of Rajputs has been taken into custody.

It is understood that the authorities have requisitioned more military from Jaipur to meet the situation.

An earlier message says that—

One police constable and two town people, including a priest were killed following exchanges of fire between the Jaipur forces and armed bands of the town people.—A.P.

DEAD AND WOUNDED LEFT UNATTENDED

Sikar Public Committee's Allegation

The Public Committee of Sikar wires to the United Press:

The Jaipur Police opened fire twice. The first occasion was when a few travellers were waylaid and pursued to the muhalla outside the city and the second occasion when an ambulance lorry went out bringing inside injured and dead. Fire was opened on the lorry.

The number of dead and injured is unascertainable because many were left outside unattended without any medical aid. Up to the time of wiring three dead bodies have been received at the City Hospital. One injured man expired at the hospital. Twelve other injured attended hospital. Many other injured and dead have been taken away by the Jaipur Police.—United Press.

FIRE OPENED THRICE

Woman And Child Become Victims

LACHMANGARH, July 5.

The Secretary Public Committee Lachmangarh wires:—

The Jaipur military forces opened fire thrice yesterday.

Seventeen died and several were seriously injured. Fire was opened firstly, on some travellers from Palwas going to Sikar at 1 p.m. Secondly, when the ambulance was wanted to remove the corpses and thirdly military forces attacked 50 Bhomia Rajputs in the train on the Sikar station. Eleven were killed and several injured and one innocent woman and child also met death.

The situation is worst.

Roads are closed..

Hartal for one day was observed in Lachmangarh.

HARTAL IN SIKAR

Public Committee's Findings On Firing Incidents

SIKAR, July 5.

The Secretary, Public Committee, wires:—

The Public Committee finds the following facts regarding yesterday's firing at Sikar Railway Station, controlled by Jaipur.

About 100 Rajputs were allowed to entrain, without tickets, at Reengus Junction the train bound for Jhunjhunu terminus. Two wagons carrying Rajputs were attacked by the Jaipur military police who opened fire. Five instantaneously died on the platform while others, including the injured, were taken prisoners.

All told 5 deaths took place and about 45 were injured yesterday in the three firing. The five deaths were amongst those fired at in the Ambulance lorry of the injured. Two city wounded died in Jaipur camp. Five dead bodies were post-mortemed in the City Hospital. Ten were post-mortemed at Jaipur Camp. Unwounded Rajputs who were taken prisoners were sent to an unknown destination by special train.

The city is in mourning and observed Hartal. Gates were closed. A Fatehpur Doctor arrived this morning for helping in the post-mortem and for attending the injured in the City Hospital.

Seven members of the deputation to Abu were taken prisoners on arrival at Sikar station yesterday. Others are expected to-day.

RAO RAJA'S SECRETARY ARRESTED

AJMER: July 5.

News has been received from Phulera that Mr. Shiv Prasad Mathur, Private Secretary to Rao Raja of Sikar, was arrested this morning by the Jaipur Police.

It is stated that he was proceeding to Sikar to help the Rao Raja's counsel in placing the case before the Gillan Commission. Four other Rajputs proceeding to Sikar by the same train were also arrested at Phulera Station.—A.P.

Gillan Commission

AJMER: July 5.

The Gillan Commission is reaching Jaipur this afternoon and commencing work to-morrow. Mr. Chudgar, Barrister, counsel of Rao Raja, is expected to reach Sikar to-morrow.

The Rao Raja of Sikar is expected to arrive next week.—A.P.

DUAL TASK BEFORE INDIAN WRITERS

(Continued from Page 16).

of culture by authoritarian decrees as in Italy and Germany.

INDIA'S SHARE.

"The Indian Progressive Writers' Association, which I represented at the various Conferences, has contributed some share towards enlightening the world about the forces of repression and censorships which have thwarted the development of a great modern tradition in the literature of our country. I sought to enlist sympathy of world writers in rehabilitating our past and of so interpreting India's cultural heritage as to rescue it from the maligning of Imperialist archeology and pietistic orthodoxy. Alongside the League of Chinese Writers, the Indian Progressive Writers' Association, forms, potentially and numerically, one of the biggest blocks for the defence of culture in the world.

THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES.

This important role of Indian writers, however, imposes on them, certain responsibilities, which they must fulfil, before Indian Culture can take its place as a vital and living reality.

"First of all they have to align themselves with the vanguard of the Indian struggle for political and economic emancipation, as political persons, as ordinary persons, in the day-to-day struggle. In this capacity their technical skill can be mobilised in the vigorous journalism that has grown

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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Reorientation Of Our Educational Ideals

(Continued from Page 16.)

and traditions of the people.

This Committee was called upon to consider two important Reports on Education, whose authors give helpful suggestions as to how education could be made more realistic and practical. Messrs. Abbott and Wood have shown how it is possible to provide diverse courses on definite practical lines at the secondary stage. This Committee have duly considered the proposals of these two specialists while making recommendations for diversified courses at the secondary stage. The Zakir Hussain Committee present a comprehensive scheme of primary education through suitable form of productive work."

After careful consideration, the Committee come to the conclusion that the principle of 'educating children through purposeful creative activities leading on to productive work' is sound; its adoption is best calculated to remedy the main weaknesses obtaining in the present system of education.

Referring to the stages and duration of school courses, the Committee say:—

MINIMUM EDUCATION

"We are of opinion that a continuous course of seven years should be the minimum education for every citizen, that this course should constitute Basic Education and should be called 'Primary'. Standards I to IV should be called lower primary or elementary and Standards V to VII Upper Primary.

"We recommend that the Standards of the Primary course be numbered consecutively as Standards I—VII.

"We are of opinion that the Secondary School Course should begin at the end of the seven years' course of Primary Education.

"We recommend that the duration of the Secondary School Course should be four years, the Standards being numbered VIII, IX, X, XI in continuation of the Primary Standards I—VII."

The Committee feel keenly that systematic training of pupils of pre-school age should be provided for by the organization of separate Kindergarten Departments or Montessori and Nursery Schools under specially trained teachers. While they realise that, for financial reasons, it is not possible to provide immediately "Kindergarten, Montessori, or Nursery" Schools for children of pre-school age, they recommend that the responsibility of the State in this respect should be steadily kept in view and necessary provision in this direction should be made as soon as practicable and that, in the meantime, properly constituted private institutions should be encouraged to organise such schools.

AGE OF COMPULSION

As regards the age of compulsion, the Committee come to the conclusion that six plus should be the age of admission to schools as well as the minimum age for compulsion.

"We have already recorded our opinion that a continuous course of seven years should be the minimum education for every citizen and that it should constitute Basic or Primary Education. It is essential for the intelligent exercise of the vote and the satisfactory working of representative institutions. It is also necessary for the improvement of the general efficiency of citizens as also for the attainment of permanent literacy.

"While we realise that for financial reasons compulsion cannot at present be enforced beyond the age of 11 or Standard IV, we are of opinion that for the full attainment of the objective of Primary Education the ultimate aim should be a seven years' compulsory course for boys and girls."

EXCESSIVE BOOK-WORK.

The Committee stress the fact that education to-day suffers from an excessive amount of book-work. The child sits couped up in the class room from day to day and from year to year, conning his books and filling his note-books, reading, writing, reciting, listening to the monotonous drone of the teacher's voice, and having his head crammed with as many scraps of knowledge as possible. Instruction within the class-room is altogether divorced from the world without, and the child remains out of touch with the practical realities of life, the shadows of which he so assiduously or listlessly pursues in his books. The dull monotony of desk-work seldom rouses the living interest or the intellectual curiosity of the child. Sedentary work, continued over a long period of time, has a disastrous effect on his physique, and passive absorption of knowledge, needing little active effort on his part, kills all originality and spontaneity and cripples his mind and soul.

"To remedy this state of affairs, the Zakir Hussain Committee's recommendation is that some "Basic craft" be selected around which all school work could be centred. This would be possible to some extent with "crafts" that are really "basic," broad and fundamental, "rich in educational possibilities" and touching the life of the child and the community at all points.

"We are of opinion that among others the following should be chosen as basic crafts in the re-organised primary schools:—

1. Agriculture including subsidiary occupations.
2. Fruit and Vegetable Gardening.
3. Spinning and Weaving.
4. Wood-work.
5. Clay-Work.
6. Home-Craft.

(The first-named is for rural areas and the last 5 for rural and urban areas).

"We are of opinion that at the primary stage not more than half the school-day should ordinarily be devoted to formal instruction in the class room."

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee make numerous other recommendations regarding primary and secondary education and allied matters. These may be briefly summarised as follows:—

The Committee consider that Central Schools should essentially be schools of general education. They should be labelled neither vocational or pre-vocational.

The articles that are produced by School Children under the new Scheme of education should have as far as possible usable and|or marketable value.

In view of the fact that Hindustani is fast becoming the national language of India, it is desirable that people in the non-Hindustani Provinces should have a working knowledge of every-day spoken Hindustani. Suitable provision should be made for the teaching of Hindustani in the upper primary standards.

Special impetus should be given to the spread of education among girls and that in every scheme of compulsory education preference should be given to girls.

In view of the present schools being examination-ridden, external examinations should be abolished. Heads of Schools should hold their own examinations and make promotions after taking into account the record of the pupils' attendance, work in the class-room, farm and workshop and in general extra school activities, as also his performance in school examinations.

COURSES FOR CHILDREN

Provision should be made at suitable centres for continuation courses for the benefit of children who may leave school before completing the full primary course.

Early provision should be made for more training institutions and for an increase in the number of places in the existing women's training institutions with a view to securing more trained women teachers for lower classes of primary schools.

For the success of the scheme of Basic Education, it is essential that provision for a four years' normal course (on a par with the Secondary School Course) for the training of teachers of basic schools should be made and that at least one such normal school should be maintained for each district.

Special training institutions for the training of teachers of Central Schools and Supervisors should be organised in all Educational Divisions and arrangements should be made in these institutions for vacation or refresher courses for teachers already in service and also for the systematic use of the Cinema, Radio, Museums, etc., as definite aids to work in schools.

Supervisors of Primary schools should be specially trained for their work and that each such supervisor should ordinarily be in charge of about 50-60 schools with headquarters near about the centre of his beat.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

As regards the problem of Secondary Education the Committee suggest that the Secondary School Course should begin at the end of the seven years' course of Primary Education.

Managements of High Schools wishing to maintain Standards V to VII of the Primary Course should be encouraged to maintain classes for the full seven years primary course.

The duration of the Secondary School Course should be four years, the Standards being numbered VIII, IX, X, XI in continuation of the Primary Standards I-VII.

It is proposed that the Secondary School course should be divided into two groups:—(1) General and (2) Science.

The four years' course should be divided into two stages:—

(1) Standards VIII and IX and (2) Standards X and XI.

For standards VIII and IX, the course should be common to all, with the exception of practical work.

Further a special committee should be constituted to draw up detailed syllabuses.

To start with, teachers of requisite qualifications for Vocational work should be selected so far as possible from among teachers who have worked or are working in Vocational Institutions of good standing and established reputation, in consultation with a Board of experts.

In Secondary Schools the mother-tongue should be the medium of instruction in all subjects except English and Hindustani.

The Committee think that English should not ordinarily be introduced before the first year of the Secondary School Course, i.e., before the commencement of the work of Standard VIII. If, in any locality, there is an effective demand for the teaching of English in the higher primary stage and if thoroughly satisfactory arrangements by the appointment of a qualified teacher or teachers for instruction could be made, instruction in the language may be permitted as an optional subject from that stage without any financial obligations on Government.

The aim of teaching English should be essentially practical. Since the whole system of Secondary Education is examination-ridden, the Committee recommend that with a view to removing the tyranny of the Matriculation Examination, Heads of Secondary Schools should be permitted to hold their own examinations and issue Secondary School Leaving Certificates on the basis of full four years' record of pupils' work in the class-room, on the play-field, in the workshop, in the social and general activities of the school, as also his performance in the school examinations.

REPLACE MATRIC EXAM.

The University be moved to have the present Matriculation Examination replaced by special tests or examinations for entrance to colleges affiliated to the University with a view to securing right type of students for university courses, none but those holding the requisite Secondary School Leaving Certificates being considered eligible for admission to the entrance tests of colleges.

Till such time as the University decides to abolish the Matriculation examination, it should be moved to take steps to improve the Matriculation Examination by providing alternative courses of studies and by modernising the examination generally.

English-teaching schools that are permitted to teach English from the initial stage (as the mother-tongue of the pupil is not one of the recognized languages of the Province) may continue to do so as at present provided that the schools arrange for regular instruction in one of the recognised languages of the Province and|or in Hindustani.

The Department of Education should arrange for the periodical inspection of Vocational work in secondary schools in consultation with a Board of Experts.

GENERAL.

The Committee recommend that the curricula sanctioned by Government should be regarded as standard in which alterations or modifications not inconsistent with the principles and spirit of the sanctioned course may be made to suit local or special conditions after intimation in writing to the Department of Education before the commencement of the school year.

An Advisory Board of Education composed of official experts in the different branches of education and non-officials eminent in educational, vocational, business, or social activities, should be constituted. Its function should be:—

(1) To advise Government on matters of educational policy and practice.

(2) To collect information about educational activities and experiments in other parts of India as also in foreign countries.

(3) To issue bulletins disseminating modern ideas in education.

(4) To suggest ways and means for securing the co-operation of State utility services as also of commercial and industrial firms particularly in the matter of pre-vocational training.

(5) To suggest arrangements for vocational guidance to pupils in secondary schools.

The Advisory Board should appoint sub-committees for (1) general education and (2) pre-vocational training with powers to co-opt experts.

SPECIAL PUBLICATION BUREAU.

The Committee are convinced that for the success of the new scheme it is essential that a Special Publication Bureau should be constituted for the preparation of books and appliances for the use of teachers as also for village libraries, school children and literate adults.

The emoluments of teachers in primary and secondary schools should be in accordance with the standard scales of pay that may be laid down for other public servants of similar attainments and responsibilities.

The scale of grants to aided schools should be revised to enable them to employ qualified teachers on adequate scales of pay with reasonable fixity of tenure and provision for old age and also to enable them to meet the extra cost involved by the provision of practical work in primary and secondary schools.

The Committee stress the need of libraries specially meant for the benefit of children who cannot continue their school course beyond Standard IV and suggest that Government should publish pamphlets giving information about careers for pupils and also about the preliminary education needed for such careers.

Part-time classes for continuation or vocational education of those who cannot avail themselves of education in day or full-time schools should be organised as suggested in the Abbott-Wood Report, wherever there is a demand for them.

In view of the fact that this Committee has put forward a scheme of primary and secondary education with substantial practical instruction, it is essential to provide an adequate number of specialised vocational, industrial, trade and technical institutions Government should take steps for the establishment of such institutions.

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Committee suggest measures for transitional arrangements and propose that a special officer not lower in rank than a Divisional Educational Inspector be appointed immediately to organise all work in connection with the initiation and development of these scheme of Basic Education, that he should act in consultation with a small Advisory Committee specially constituted for the purpose and that he be given the help of necessary Assistants.

Compact areas providing necessary facilities be selected in each district to try the experiment of "Basic Education." So far as possible, all schools in such areas should be transformed into schools of the new type, the full primary schools within the areas being organised as central schools i.e., schools teaching the full seven years' basic course with arrangements for instruction in two or more productive crafts.

The above experiment be tried in the first instance during 1938-'39, that if the results are assuring enough the scope of the experiment be extended during 1939-'40, that the position be reviewed fully before the end of 1939-'40 and that in the light of experience gained, arrangements for the complete reorganisation of Primary Education be made within five years.

The Committee are convinced that for the success of the Scheme of Basic Education it is essential that immediate arrangements for the special training of select trained teachers preferably with aptitude for productive or manual work of some kind should be made separately for each Educational Division.

EMERGENCY COURSE.

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(Continued on Page 12, Col. 4)

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SEEN ON THE INDIAN SCREEN

Molina gives a wonderful performance in "Abhagin" New Theatres' Social at the Minerva.

Lot Of Women In Hindu Society

"Abhagin" At Minerva Presents Its Artistic Settings

With public attention sharply drawn once more, by Dr. Deshmukh's Divorce Bill, to the inequities of the social and legal status of Hindu women, New Theatres' latest picture "Abhagin" makes a timely advent to the screen in Bombay through Supreme Film Distributors, at the Minerva.

"Abhagin" is a truthful—and therefore, an intensely dramatic—exposure of the callousness with which even educated people blinded by an evil and rusty tradition, treat young daughters-in-law. There is one code of conduct—a generously accommodating one—for the daughter; and another—soulless, harsh and exacting—for the daughter-in-law. Men and women, normally wellbehaved and even carrying a social reputation apparently rule out the normal code of human conduct when it comes to treatment of the young girls newly brought into the household.

"Abhagin" is the tale of a Bengali girl who falls a victim to this callous inhumanity. But whether in Bengal or in Bombay, it is the same story in most Hindu families; so that "Abhagin" may be said to typify universal characters. What is not typical, but is in the nature of a portent, is the spirit of independence and the valiant determination to maintain morals, which the heroine of "Abhagin" displays. In the battle in defence of elementary human dignity, she symbolises the inner-most sentiments of hundreds of young women.

Laid amongst scenes of Bengal's rural life, "Abhagin" touches upon the problems of the tenantry. Mr. Phani Majumdar, who wrote the scenario has given the film an emotional depth and a spiritual structure. That does not mean that "Abhagin" is a propagandist show. In intent and also content it is a work of art. Its propagandist value is indirect and subdued.

As entertainment "Abhagin" draws its sustenance and derives its strength from the intensely human situations that develop the story, and from the aggressively imaginative handling of them by the performers and the director alike. Molina, in the title role, gently draws your sympathy but never asks for pity.

Lost to her rightful home, Molina goes through a series of physical and spiritual adventures which intensify rather clear up the mystery of life. The world she finds is by no means a mere desert. There is as much kindness and generosity as there is wickedness and indifference. She discovers, however, a strange irony. That very kindness that solves her shattered soul, creates for her the most baffling problem of her short but eventful existence.

Prithviraj, Vijay Kumar, Nemo, Devbala and Menaka, assisted by several other competent artists give a worthy support to Molina's soul-touching performance.

Secrets Of "Umaji Naik's" Success

The popularity of "Umaji Naik" among Marathi-speaking audiences is explained by the fact that, besides being a picture which treats of a theme, very dear to the Mahrattas namely political independence and overthrowing foreign rule, Keshao Rao Datey, Kamalabai Barodekar and others provide the audiences with excellent acting.

Umaji Naik was not merely a free-booter; he was in intent and effect a defender of the poor and a lover of social economic justice. Mr. Datey has elaborately studied and thoroughly mastered all the characteristics of the Ramoshis, from whom Umaji sprang up. His costumes are wholly appropriate.

The film abounds in thrilling exploits, and spirited warfare while tuneful songs and haunting melodies and witty dialogue pleasantly sustain your interest.

The final scenes showing the frustration of Umaji Naik's great plans, due to the treachery of his own men, when success is almost within his grasp are tense with pathos and dramatic incident.

Gajanan Jagirdar's direction is imaginative and full justice is done to the script and story by Vishnupant Aundhkar, the author of that successful historical picture, "Chandrarao More."

One is not quite pleased with Captain Mackintosh, played by Madhukar Gupte, though it is not wholly his fault. His Marathi strikes one as 'Parsee' Marathi instead of an Englishman's Marathi. Moreover he never fights. He is content to issue orders only. The real Mackintosh was very different.

A scene from "Laxmiche Khel" shortly coming to the Majestic.

WHAT 'BAGHBAN' WILL BE LIKE?

Possibly A Good Follower Of Chandrarao More

General Films Ltd.'s Hindi social picture, "Baghban" has been booked for release at the Imperial Cinema on July 9th. This is the first Hindi picture produced by this young producing concern and their second of any kind, the first having been "Chandrarao More", which was released in January at the Royal Opera House and proved a thumping success. The producers expect that "Baghban" will repeat the success of "Chandrarao More" on a larger scale.

If one may judge from the cast that they have got together and the pains they have devoted to the production of the picture, there is good chance of their expectations being fulfilled. The story is by that well-known Urdu writer, Begum Ansari and the direction is in the hands of Mr. A. R. Kardar whose recent success "Milap" is wellknown.

The story on which the film is based is likely to be widely appre elemental impulses of human nature. The heroine, denied all the luxuries and comforts usual to her age and position, is apparently ciated. It deals with modern Hindu society, but its appeal is by no means confined to any particular community as it is based on the

D. Billimoria in "Premki Jyoti" of Ruby Pictures'

destined to lead the life of a widow for all her life. But the impulses of youth cannot be resisted. She falls in love and with none else than a convict prisoner working in her father's garden. As it happens, the convict happens to be her long-lost husband. The dramatic highlights which this theme gives affords good scope for tense acting which have been utilised to the full by Nandrekar and Bimla Kumari.

The cast includes such famous artistes as Ashraf Khan, Nazir, Lalla Yakoob, K. N. Singh, R. Wasti, Mirza Musharaff, Yasmin, Sitara, Putli and Jamna.

Rose vies with Motilal for first honours in "We Three" at Roxy.

Devika Rani As Shyama

In Bombay Talkies New Picture 'Bachan'

The next picture of the Bombay Talkies is called "Bachan," which rendered in English means promise. The story is done by Mr. Agajani Kashmiri, a new author in Hindustani with a new outlook. He presents the virtues and sentiments of the ancients as living realities to-day.

It was first intended that Devika Rani should be given a rest after her strenuous work in "Nirmala" but the part of Shyama in "Bachan" demanded such artistry as it was found only Devika Rani could do justice to.

One picture after another in which Ashok Kumar has appeared has given him more and more opportunity to show his ability. It has been declared that his delineation of the grown up Ramdas with his grand child and his toys in 'Nirmala' will remain an unforgettable screen delicacy. In his role of Randhir in 'Bachan' much more is expected of him—not only a romantic lover, but a chivalrous youth of invincible courage and a man who places his honour above everything else.

In the supporting cast there are again Maya Devi, Saroj Borkar, Vimla Devi and Pratima each one of whom has been entrusted with an effective role in 'Bachan.' To this band has joined Meera whom you saw for the first time in 'Nirmala' as the beggar woman who befriended Nirmala and stuck to her to the last and whose song entitled 'Le himmatse kam' is on every lip to-day.

"WE THREE" IN 2nd WEEK

Sagar's Social At The Roxy

Sagar's "We Three" at Roxy is proving popular among all sections of the public.

The reception accorded to the picture is said to have exceeded the expectations of the producers and the theatre management alike. Its success is easily explained by the variety of attractions it offers to lovers of general entertainment as well as of high-brow drama.

The story development has been very cleverly handled by Mr. Mehboob who has been successful in presenting a well-knit drama combining a wide sweep of action and thrilling moments of emotional interaction arising from the conflict of loyalties confronting the principal characters.

The drama, depicting the love affairs of young college boys and girls, has been splendidly enacted by a select cast consisting of Motilal, Maya, Rose and Yakub.

Something Unusual In "Asha"

Indoor work had been taken up during the inclement weather, and the exterior work had been post-

Master Chandrakant plays "Gopichand", new production of Saraswati.

poned. A set unique in its design and construction formed the venue of work. Those who have travelled by an Air-liner will find a very familiar surrounding in this set, which represents an Aviator's drawing room. It is an exact replica of the interior of a large-sized passenger aeroplane. Every window, every port-hole even the built-in radio are present, truest to their details.

A tense moment from General Film's "Baghban" shortly coming to the Imperial.

"Men Betray Women" At Imperial

But Why Should They Get Betrayed So Easily?

(BY OUR FILM CRITIC.)

So many names have already been given to the picture now running in its second week at the Imperial that no critics need give any more names to it. "Men Betray Women" is at last approved as its final title for the English-reading public, challenging the whole of 'man' kind to demand why not "Women Betray Men."

Masculine love. Deserted Woman, Widowed Virgin, Repentence are among the half a dozen titles of this Tara Films production. A hero and a heroine, belonging to big "bourgeoisie" in Indian Society, a needless couple of joke-makers and an extraordinary villain who kills his own wife, seduces another young girl, betrays a third already seduced and has eyes on fourth, are the raw material of this picture. Nayampalli plays the villain and is easily head and shoulders above all others.

Kokila as Indurani does some good acting as the well-bred heroine and Navin Yajnik is not bad as her lover.

It is with some relief that one sees the end of the picture with the suicide of the villain. The picture threatened never to end otherwise with the innumerable women, the villain was seducing.

"Jailor" Booked At Krishna

Sohrab Modi and Leela Chitnis, both very successful film figures are combining to make "jailor." Its success is, therefore, assured.

A jailor used to command and being obeyed is the hero of the story and his wife played by Leela Chitnis, the heroine. He expects loyalty from her and he does not get it. The jailor's soul rises in revolt.

What but an intensely emotional drama could be expected out of such situation? And Sohrab and Leela are up to it.

"Yangrilla"

As its very name indicates the new Bhavanani production 'Yangrilla' is a mystery picture. It deals with an adventurous trip to Tibet in search of a treasure, no one was supposed to touch but a scientist decides to capture for relieving human suffering.

With the many stunt and fight scenes is coupled a sweet romance. Besides there is some music and dances everyone will like. And Enakshi Rama Rao is of course in it.

(Continued from col. 7)

shall elect their executive from amongst them.

A SUB-COMMITTEE

Sjt. Ishwarlal Desai, Venilal Buch, J. K. Champaneria, Pannalal Zaveri and K. L. Pandya were entrusted with the work of fixing quota of representation and generally to do preliminary work for the Conference.

GUJARAT YOUTH'S CONVENTION

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

The general council meeting of the Gujarat Central Youth League was held at Bharati Vidyalaya, Khadia, Ahmedabad when Sjt. Venilal Buch presided:—

After the minutes were read and passed, the Secretaries laid before the council a report of work done with accounts

The Executive Committee then submitted a scheme of convening a Convention of Youth League representatives. This scheme was closely scrutinised and the Council passed a resolution which 'inter alia' stated that a Convention of representatives of Youth Leagues of the Province be called with the fixed agenda to consider the question of Youth Conference to re-organise the Youth Leagues and suggest a plan of action for them for the ensuing year.

Representatives shall be chosen from amongst General Board, or Executive Committees, who, it is desired, will be Congress members. These representatives will automatically be executive committee members of their Leagues who will elect at the proper time, the remaining to form their full executive Committees.

CENTRAL YOUTH LEAGUE: The Central Youth League's General Council will compose of the aforesaid representatives and

(Continued in Col. 6).

Hero Defies God In "Prithvi Putra"

People not versed in Hindu mythology may not have heard of the great Bhasmasur; but there is no modern student of philosophy who does not know Charvak. Charvak was the originator of the modern Atheism. He was India's first philosopher—probably the world's first—to doubt the existence of divinity. On the throne of God, Charvak sought to install Man. And yet Charvak was no idle dreamer or a mere writer of philosophical treatises. He was an able diplomat, a sturdy statesman and a practical politician.

In Bhasmasur, the valiant young, King, Charvak found a spearhead for the practical application of his philosophical theories. And so, he dared to match his wit and the sinewy arm of Bhasmasur against the demonstrated divine power of Shree Krishna himself. The story of Charvak's alliance with Bhasmasur and their battle with Shree Krishna form the theme of "Prithvi Putra."

The casting and technical resources of the Ranjit organisation have been prudently employed in the production of this big picture. Madhuri and E Billimoria pair off for the lead, followed by Mazharkhan, Kalyani, Ram Apte, Khatoon and Kantilal, Ghorv, Dinkar, Vahidan and Radha. In Jayant Desai the players have found a director who could turn their respective talents to maximum collective advantage. Juan Dutta, assisted by Naren Mukerjee has composed the music for "Prithvi Putra" while the songs have been devised by Santoshi.

Bombay Film Diary

WEST-END: "Prithvi-Putra", Ranjit's new spectacular mythological film, "Prithvi-Putra," with Madhuri, E. Billimoria, Kantilal, Kalyani, Mazhar and Khatoon in leading roles. (Fourth week.)

* * * *

IMPERIAL: "Men Betray Women" featuring Kokila, Nayampalli, Shivrani, Leela Pawar and others. (Second week.)

* * * *

CENTRAL: "Gopal Krishna," Prabhat's spectacular mythological film, starring Shanta Apte and Ram Marathey. (Ninth week.)

* * *

ROXY: "We Three" starring Motilal, Maya, Rose and Yakub. Daring story of the Eternal Triangle. (Second week.)

* * *

SUPER: "State Express", Prakash Pictures' latest "animal thriller." (Sixth week.)

* * * *

MAJESTIC: 'Umaji Naik," in Marathi, Uday Pictures maiden historical film, featuring Keshavrao Datey. (Fifth week.)

* * * *

KOHINOOR: "Dhruva" Prabha pictures' maiden mythological film with an all-child cast. (Fifth week.)

* * * *

MINERVA: "Abhagin": New Theatres' new social Molina taking the chief role.

* * * *

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE: "Vijaya Marga": Starring Prabha Devi and Navin Yajnik.

* * * *

PLAZA: 'Kunku", starring Shanta Apte and Datey. (Ninth week.)

Short Films By Bombay Talkies

A new studio is under contemplation by the Bombay Talkies for housing the production of short films. The Company is receiving so many orders for short films that they cannot be executed in their main studio without interfering with the programme of production of Company's entertainment films. The Company has recently completed a number of short talkies in Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Punjabi and Bengali.

Nirmala Can Still Be Seen In Bombay

After a run of ten weeks at the Roxy Talkies "Nirmala" has now been shifted to Alfred Talkies to continue its Bombay run there. From the Alfred Talkies the picture will be shifted from theatre to theatre in different parts of the City so that all sections of the public can see the picture without having to wait long. This arrangement, which has been initiated by "Nirmala" will apply in the case of Bombay Talkies' future releases.

Bombay Talkies "Bachan" being produced in Malad Studio

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SCANDAL OF WORKING-CLASS HOUSING

Bhadekari Sangh's Case For Lower Rents

"Working-class houses have become an important outlet for private investment. The landlords treat the chawls merely as a source of profit and pay no attention to the needs of the tenants. As Workers create profit for the factory-owners, so tenants too coin profit for the landlords," says the Bombay Bhadekari Sangh, replying to the questionnaire issued by the Rent Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The following is the text of the statement that is being submitted by the Bombay Bhadekari Sangh, an organisation of the tenants that is active in the city of Bombay and particularly in the working-class areas of Bombay North:—

The Sangh welcomes the appointment of the Committee to enquire into the question of house-rent and appreciates the Government's interest in and concern for the tenants.

High-rents and over-crowding are the common features of all the industrial towns in the Presidency. They are particularly acute in Bombay—an Island City. As a growing city with developing industrial and commercial interests this "pressure of population on land" is likely to increase in the future.

OVERCROWDING

The housing problem is further complicated by overcrowding and unsanitary nature of accommodation provided. The enquiries conducted by the Bombay Labour Office show that 74 per cent of the working-class families in Bombay stay in one-room tenements. On an average each tenement is occupied by a single family of four to five persons but instances of 10 to 15 persons staying in one room are not wanting. The average floor space per person comes to about 31 square feet. And the Census Report of 1931 says: "There has been no great improvement in a lowering of the density in overcrowded localities."

The mal-effects of overcrowding are further accentuated by the insanitary condition of accommodation provided. The description of Housing in Urban and Industrial Areas given by the Labour Commission still remains true—perhaps it needs to be toned up a little.

"In the urban and industrial areas cramped sites, and high value of land the necessity for the worker to live in vicinity of his work have all tended to intensify congestion and overcrowding. In the busiest centres the houses are built close together, eave touching eave, and frequently back to back in order to make use of all available space. Indeed, space is so valuable that, in place of streets and roads, narrow winding roads provide the only approach to the houses. Neglect of sanitation is often evidenced by the heaps of rotting garbage and pools of sewage, whilst the absence of latrines enhances the general pollution of air and soil. Houses, many without plinths, windows and adequate ventilation, usually consist of a single small room, the only opening being a doorway without stooping. In order to secure some privacy, old kerosene tins and gunny bags are used to form screens which further restrict the entrance of light and air. In dwelling such as these, human beings are born, sleep and eat, live and die."

Even a casual visit to the working-class houses will show that this account errs on the side of moderation.

The Census Commissioner in 1931 observes: "The conditions in two, three and four roomed tenements definitely seem to have worsened. There is more overcrowing in these tenure than in 1921. There is little doubt that many who had two rooms in 1921 have now only one room and these persons are suffering from overcrowding to a great extent than before."

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

Working-class houses have become an important outlet for private investment. The landlords treat the Chawls merely as a source of profit and pay no attention to the needs of the tenants. As workers create profit for the factory-owners, so tenants too coin profit for the landlords. The Government have enacted a series of laws to prevent the workers from being exploited and to safeguard their interests. but they have done little so far to protect the workers from the exploitation of rapacious landlords.

Due to overcrowding and the lack of adequate housing facilities the landlords are earning more than their rates of interest on their investments. In the Colaba area, for instance, it is difficult to get a room for less than Rs. 15 a month—prohibitive rent for thousands of workers who live and work there.

Thanks to high rent, thousands of citizens of Bombay have no roof to cover them—they sleep on the footpaths, suffer innumerable inconveniences because of their inability to pay high rent.

WAGES AND RENT

About 54 per cent of the tenements occupied by the working classes in Bombay are owned by private landlords and 35 per cent. by the Bombay Improvement Trust and the Development Department and the remaining by the employers.

While the housing conditions in the B.D.D. and B.I.T. Chawls are, comparatively speaking, satisfactory and are being steadily improved, the private houses leave much to be desired. Not a few of them are unfit for human habitation. Uncontrolled housing has led to overcrowding rack-renting and the creation of slums.

House-rent is an important item of expenditure in the budget of the working-class families. About 13 per cent. of the income is spent on that item. The percentage of income spent on house-rent has gone up, according to the Labour Office inquiry, from over 7 in 1921 to almost 13 in 1933.

While wages have fallen, house rents have remained stationary or have gone up. While the average monthly income of a working-class family in Bombay came down from Rs. 52-4-6, in 1921-22 to Rs. 50-1-7, in 1932-33 the average monthly expenditure on house rent increased from Rs. 3-4-3 to Rs. 5-14-3—an increase of about 35 per cent in rent and a fall of 4 per cent in wage! Compared to the house rent in 1914-15, the rise has been even greater—being almost 70 per cent in majority of cases.

DURING DEPRESSION

During the depression years—1931 onwards,—there have been wage-cuts, unemployment etc. but there has been no counter-balancing reductions in rents. The figure cited above show how the burden of rent has become heavier.

The burden is much greater than it appears at the first blush because during the Depression the prices have fallen heavily and the purchasing power of the Rupee has gone up. The rent in terms of commodities, therefore, has registered a greater increase than in terms of money.

QUESTIONS 2 AND 3.

It is difficult to offer exact figures. But overcrowding and the steady rise in rents show that the demand for dwellings is greater than the supply. The lack of facilities provided shows that the landlords spend the minimum possible on houses. These facts taken together suggest that the net return from capital invested in housing must be quite handsome.

The boom in building activity shows that buildings are a profitable investment. The development of the city has increased the value of the land and the landlords have benefited by this appreciation in land values.

Looking to the present Bank-rate and the interest paid by Government stocks and industrial shares, 3 per cent. as interest and 2 per cent as depreciation charges should be considered reasonable and fair return on the capital invested in dwellings.

QUESTION 4

The high rents are due to shortage in housing accommodation. But even if arrangements are made to increase housing accommodation, the effect will not be felt immediately. Increased accommodation can influence rents only in the long run. For immediate relief legislative action is necessary, is even imperative.

QUESTION 5

Private enterprises are not likely to provide the right type of dwellings. In the Colaba area, for instance, though a number of houses are being built nothing is being done to provide single room and double room tenements for the workers. Instances are not wanting where working class dwellings have been razed down and on those sites dwellings for middle and upper classes have been built, resulting in increased overcrowding in the remaining working-class chawls. It will be necessary in such cases for Government regulations and control.

STATE INTERVENTION

In 1918, the Rent Act was enacted by the Government of Bombay, the principle of State intervention in the matter of controlling rents of premises in abnormal times was fully established. In support of the Rent Act of 1918 Government advanced the following among other grounds:—

(1) Insufficiency of housing accommodation;

(2) Influx of more population in Bombay City;

(3) Rise in rents and

(4) Absorption of a great proportion of wages in rents.

All these four grounds retain their force to-day. The new housing activities have hardly affected working-class dwellings. The influx of population continues. Rents have risen during the past few years, since the rent Restriction Act was allowed to lapse. The proportion of wages going in rent has also, as shown above, gone up. In view of these circumstances, the case of re-enacting Rent Restriction Act is very strong.

The Government and public bodies will have under the circumstance to take a lead in providing decent and cheap dwellings to the citizens. To provide immediate relief it is necessary to: (1) reduce rent in the chawls owned by the Government and public bodies.

(2) To legislate not merely for rent restriction in future, but also for rent reduction.

(3) Float special slum clearance loans to build new houses.

QUESTION 6:

Hindu calendar is usually followed in collecting rents by the landlords as it enables them to have an extra month's rent every three years. This practice must be stopped and rents should be fixed only according to English calendar by legislative action, if necessary.

WHY CENT PER CENT INCREASE?

Provincial T. U. C.'s Plea For Reduced Rents

The Provincial Trade Union Congress in the course of a statement issued to the Rent Inquiry Committee says, the rise of rents has been substantial, in some cases as high as cent percent and appeals to the Government for passing the necessary legislation for the relief of the poor:—

The following are excerpts from the statement.

This statement is being submitted to your Committee on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress. The bulk of the Trade Unions operating in Bombay are affiliated to that Committee. Our statement is therefore fully representative of the opinion of the working class population in this city.

HOUSING OF POOR

The question of the housing of the poor and middle classes in Bombay has to be studied in the light of the special circumstances obtaining in the city. Owing to its geographical situation and owing to the fact that Bombay besides being the capital town of the Province is a big manufacturing and commercial centre and also a world port the problem of housing presents unusual difficulties and requires special attention.

In our opinion the question of rents cannot be properly studied in isolation from the related question regarding the type of accommodation offered by the landlord.

TENDENCY OF RENTS

In ascertaining the tendency of rents since 1929, the factor of prices must form an important consideration. The collapse of world prices which began in 1929 had become considerably accentuated in India by that time owing to the downward course which was artificially forced on them three years earlier by the fixing of a higher exchange value of the Rupee from April 1926. With the fall of prices the rise in the value of money was no less catastrophic and the cumulative effect of both these facts was severely felt while the rents of the poor and the middle class houses showed no corresponding tendency towards the fall and actually rose.

The rise of rents has been substantial reaching in some cases as high as even 100 per cent and while such steep increase might not be general it is by no means exceptional.

MONSTROUS WAGE-CUTS

The monstrous wage-cuts inflicted since 1931 render the rents still more oppressive. In calculating a fair return on capital this factor has to be taken into consideration.

In his speech on Rent Restriction Bill (24th February 1934) before the Legislative Council, Mr. Bakhale estimated the rise as follows:—

"7 per cent. of the working class population is paying 81.3 per cent. more rent than in 1914-15; nearly 80 per cent. is paying 69.3 per cent. more than in 1914-15; and 13 per cent. is paying more than 61.3 per cent. than in 1914-15".

MIDDLE CLASS DWELLINGS

So far as middle-class dwellings are concerned we are of opinion that though rents may have fallen in certain localities compared with prices and the reduced income of the middle-classes, they continue to be very high.

We shall quote only two cases. Some time ago a leading Bank in Bombay collected the family budgets of its employees who are almost entirely middle class people and who number several hundreds and who are spread all over the city. One of the facts revealed was that 25 per cent. of the income of these employees went to pay for the housing accommodation.

We are of opinion that legislation is immediately necessary if the Government were to discharge its duty by the poor sections Hesitation in this connection will amount to abrogation of Governmental functions and a boon to vested interests.

MONOPOLIST RENT

The monopolist rent charged in Bombay will substantially come down only when the community itself enters into a competition with private building on an adequate scale. Then alone there should be some prospects within a reasonable number of years for the mass of citizens in Bombay of having decent, cheap and healthy dwelling places.

BY ENGLISH CALENDAR

In working class localities quite a number of landlords charge rent according to the Hindu Calender. This is purely a devise to secure additional rent. The practice must be stopped by legislation and rents should be fixed by the English Calendar.

NEW HONORARIES FOR SUBURBS

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI, July 4.

The Government of Bombay have just announced the personnel of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates for the Bombay Suburban District.

So far seven persons have been appointed, four of whom are ladies of great intellectual capacity. Mrs. H. C. Captain and Mrs. Goshipben Captain are two Parsi ladies who will adorn the Bench while Mrs. Fatehalli and Mrs. Leo Rodrigues (the wife of the Administrator-General) will represent the Moslem and Christian communities respectively.

Among the males, the most outstanding name is that of Mr Dwarkadas Dalal, the newly-elected member of the Suburban District Local Board.

HEAVY SENTENCES ON TRAFFICKERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR (By Mail).

Munshi Singh Jat, Suraj Narayan and Vishwanath, were sentenced to four years and nine months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively in a case of abduction and traffic in women. The case was tried by Mr. M. P. Dwivedi, Magistrate, Jubbulpore.

The charges against the accused persons were that they had enticed away two young Hindu women and sold them in the Punjab. After a few days one of the woman managed to escape from the custody of her purchaser and returned to Jubbulpore. She made a report to the police and on its strength the police succeeded in unearthing a gang of traffickers in women and launched prosecutions against them.

The accused persons are also involved in an inter-provincial kidnapping case, which is still proceeding in the Court.

Gujarat Central Youth League's Meeting

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 3.

The general council meeting of the Gujerat Central Youth League was held at Bharati Vidyalaya, Ahmedabad with Sjt. Venilal Buch in the chair.

The Executive Committee submitted a scheme of convening a Convention of the representatives of various Youth Leagues. This scheme was closely scrutinised and the Council passed a resolution which 'inter alia' stated that a Convention of representatives of all the Youth Leagues of the province should be called.

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B 25

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN HYDERABAD

New Rules For Holding Of Meetings

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) July 4.

A Government communique repealing Gasnthi 53 of 1339 fasli (which restricted freedom of speech) has been issued It says: "H. E. H. the Nizam's Government had for some time been considering the question of revision of Gasnthi 53 of 1339 Fasli on the subject of public meetings and His Exalted Highness has now been pleased to sanction repeal of the Gasnthi and its supersession by a revised rules regarding the holding of such meetings, other than religious meetings. While these rules are being notified in the "Gazette" in that ordinary course, it is explained for public information that for purposes of revised rules, public meetings have been declared to be of two kinds, namely (a) meetings of purely social, literary, educational or charitable nature and (b) meetings other than those mentioned under (a). In regard to (a) the condition of previous permission existing in Gashthi 53 has now been lifted on account of the inconvenience it might have caused and, therefore, under revised rules only intimation has to be given but no previous permission need be awaited for public meetings coming under (a).

In regard to meetings coming under (b) on account of recent growth and spread of rabid communalism, which Government is doing all in its power to abate and check and the likelihood of any relaxation of restraint being abused by one section of the other for purposes of ventilating mutual recriminations against one another. it has been deemed essential that the position under Gashthi 53 should in substasce continue unchanged.

Interviewed some of the leaders expressed the opinion that though it was a forward step paying attention to the peoples' demands for freedom of speech. it should have been better if the Gashthi itself had been rescinded

TRIBUTE TO LATE DR. DE MONTE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A reference was made at the Morning Court, Dadar, on Monday by Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, the Presiding Magistrate on Monday to late Dr. D. A. De Monte, who was one of the oldest members of the Honorary Magistrates' Bench of the Dadar Police Court.

A suitable expression of regret on behalf of the Bar was given by Mr. N. R. Navalkar.

Anglo-Indian Trade Talks

DON'T SUCCUMB TO LANCASHIRE CLAMOUR

India Govt. Should Safeguard Interests Of Textile Industry

PLEA FOR PUBLICATION OF NON-OFFICIAL ADVISERS' MEMORANDUM

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

"It is regrettable that the breakdown of negotiations regarding the textile question at Simla has been followed by persistent agitation on the part of Lancashire interests to put political pressure through deputations to the Board of Trade as well as by interpellations and speeches in Parliament," observes Mr. G. L. Mehta, Vice-President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in the course of a statement to the Press.

Mr. Mehta adds; "The agitation is being carried on from day to day, in which not only is an impression being created that the Indian textile interests were unreasonable but assurances are asked for having a privileged position for themselves in Indo-British trade relationship. On the other hand, the Government of India are maintaining a complete silence regarding the reasons for the breakdown and have not considered it advisable even to publish the memorandum submitted by the non-official Advisers in order to enable the public and the mercantile community to be in possession of the full facts relating to the Simla deadlock. There is no doubt that the case of the Indian textile industry is thus being allowed to go by default and the view of the non-official Advisers are open to misinterpretation. The British textile interests are doing no good to themselves and considerable harm to the prospects of a trade agreement by trying to exert their Parliamentary influence, since such pressure can only tend to hamper the conclusion of an equitable Trade Agreement negotiated and entered into freely on a reciprocal basis. Owing to India's subordinate political status in relation to Britain, she has always been compelled to accept agreements and arrangements which were not conducive to her economic interests. Even the continuance of the Ottawa Agreement places the Lancashire interests in an advantageous position, since they continue to derive the benefits under this Agreement until another Trade Agreement is concluded. This is unfair to the Indian interests and the least that the Government of India can do is to terminate the present Ottawa Agreement without which Britain will not feel the necessity of another Agreement.

"The repeated visits of the Commerce Member of the Government of India to London show the keen desire of the Government to arrive at some sort of Agreement even after two years. But it is necessary to allay public anxiety that a patched up and inequitable Agreement will not be imposed on India over the heads of the non-official Advisers and the Indian Ltgislature.

PUBLISH MEMORANDUM.

"The Government should, therefore, publish immediately the non-official Advisers' memorandum and should see to it that no final decision is reached and no Agreement arrived at in London without the knowledge and consent of the non-official advisers and without its being ratified by the Central Legislative Assembly. In case the Governnment do not agree to publish the memorandum, it is time the non-official Advisers themselves took the matter in their own hands and after giving suitable time, it necessary, to the Government to comply with their request, they should publish their memorandum on their own responsibility to prevent the case of Indian industry going by default and from their views being misrepresented. Surely, it is time that the continuous agitation carried on in London, as being almost daily reported in the press, is met by some authoritative declaration on behalf of the non-official Advisers who should impress upon the Government that unless their memorandum is published, they would be free to make a statement explaining the causes for the break-down of the textile negotiations and setting forth fully and frankly their own case."

VIRAMGAM TEXTILE STRIKE SETTLED

AHMEDABAD, July 5.

A settlement is announced between the authorities of the Viramgam Mills and the local Labour Association on the intervention of Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mill Agent and Mr. Khandubhai Desai, M.L.A., Secretary of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad of which the Viramgam Association is a branch

According to this the Mills have agreed to implement the recommendation of increase of wages made by the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee. It will be recalled the workers had given notice of their intention to go on strike if the recommendation for increase of wages was not implemented.—A. P.

STAY-IN-STRIKE PROVES SUCCESSFUL

Management Concedes Demands

CALCUTTA: July 4.

Mr. Sibnath Banerjee M.L.A., informs the "United Press" that the workers of the Burn and Co., Howrah, numbering about 5,000 who work under a contractor, were very restive as they did not get any concession whatsoever to the recent announcement made by Mr. Gow, General Manager of the company.

On the morning of July 1 last the workers in the penal shop started a stay-in-strike which spread rapidly to other departments. At noon the management hung up a notice that the contractor's men would get the same privileges and concessions as had been announced for daily workers

Concessions are as follows:—

1 Workers getting less thon Rs. 25/- a month would get an increment of 20 p.c.;
2 Workers getting from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 35 per month would get an increment of 17½ p.c.;
3 Workers getting from Rs. 36/- to Rs 40/- would get an increment of 12½ p.c.;
4 Workers getting Rs. 50/- and more would get an increment of 7½ p.c.;
5 Workers will get 15 days' leave on full pay on completion of one year's service; and
6 "Khoraki" will be increased from 2 annas to 4 annas only.

Monthly hours of work will be reduced from 212 to 209.—United Press.

SHAREEF MUST NOT BE REINSTATED

Bombay Women's Association's Letter To Congress President

Mrs. Urmila Mehta, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Women's Association, has addressed a letter to the President of the Indian National Congress protesting against the reinstatement of ex-Minister Shareef in the Ministry and complaining that the President did not reply to the Association's letter to him on their subject. In the course of the letter she says:

"My Committee expresses satisfaction at the action taken by you and the Working Committee in the matter but are informed that Mr. Shareef has made representation to the Working Committee to reinstate him. If that is so, my Committee would, from women's point of view, protest strongly against his reinstatement as the prisoner to whom clemency was shown was convicted for the heinous offence of rape on a girl.

"I hope the views of my Committee will be placed before the Working Committee."

MALICIOUS MOTIVES ALLEGED

Maulvi's Defence In Assault On Girl Case

(From Our Correspondent).

DELHI, July 3.

In the case in which Maulvi Sayyad Mohammad, the well-known Islamic research scholar, who has been charged with assaulting a minor giri Maulvi Sayyad Mohammad has submitted his defence statement in the course of which he says the following:—

That I am a Shia Maulvi and priest. I have been on the staff of Anglo Arabic College from 1918 to 1938 and now I am engaged in religious study, giving sermons and educational research in the religion. I have been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 100/- per mensem from H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad for Islamic Research.

I strictly observe ritual prayers and fasting and follow the religious laws very minutely, and I regard adultery as the worst possible sin and to commit rape on any one is absolutely the most wretched thing to me. Not to speak of committing such a sin I cannot even imagine such a thing in my vision.

The day in which this ridiculous occurrence is stated to have taken place i.e. on the 6th May 1938 at 4-0 p. m. I was neither in nor I was in Delhi, but I was out for Kakrauli to condole on the death of the cousin of my wife, and on the very day (i.e. on 6th May) at 5-0 p. m. I was addressing a huge congregation including the inhabitants of Muzaffar Nagar and suburbs relating about the death of Sakina (dear daughter of Imam Husain, as the date of her death which is particularly observed by Shias to shed tears).

I was back on the 7th May when I left for Lucknow on the very evening to address another congregation which I do every year. After that I left for Rampur State.

As soon as I am informed that such a hopeless and ridiculous charge has been laid upon me I presented myself before the Police so that I may be proved innocent after the proper inquiries.

The causes of laying such a blame can be estimated as follows:—

(a) I got built a Mardama house in this moholla having eleven doors, and the windows are opened towards the house of Mohd Hanif the plaintiff and the witnesses who complained many a time in this connection inspite of my strict warning to my servants not to give any opportunity of the complainant violating pardah. But in this connection the plaintiff and his fellow brethren began to have grudge from me.

Near the house of the accused there live two parties who are not on friendly terms with each other. The leader of one party is Qutabuddin and Julaha party is on his back and the other party belongs to Latifullah.

At the time of enforcement of Gunda Act in Delhi Qutabuddin and his party tried to banish Latifullah from Delhi under this Act. When Latifullah became aware of this fact he submitted an application stating that he was carrying on a business in the Mohalla of the accused and brought his application to the accused to attest it.

These attempts were foiled but a great deal of enmity remained.

(c) That on the occasion of last Chehlum when in Delhi Police dishonoured the Tazias and dispersed the public by Lathi Charge I supported my community and a wire was sent in the complaint of the Police to H. E the Viceroy of India according to my advice and by the instruction of the accused all Shias came back from Shah-e-mardan as a protest where the Tazias are buried.

The lectures which accused delivered in this connection mentioned that all the mischief is due to Mohd Umar Dep. Supdt. Police as such a thing never happened in the part among the Police and Shias before his appointment in Delhi and that the Shias should sue a case against him under 295 I.P.C. this has not been. Yet though case was ready and my arrival in Delhi was awaited the accused was blamed in his absence. Under such circumstances it is quite obvious that on one side the Police and on the other side Qutabuddin Abdulkahid and their Julaha party became the cause of inflicting this blame upon me.

Our Cairo Letter

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN EGYPT

Demand For Release Of Political Prisoners In Syria

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

Cairo will be connected very shortly with Beyrout by a new Commercial air route directly from Port Said. The Bank of Egypt has undertaken this enterprise owing to great demand from the public proceeding to the mountains of Lecane in thousands every summer season. The public it is reported, are not able to avail themselves of the other air services. It may be mentioned here that more than 15 thousand Egyptians and other people settlers in Egypt to go to Beyrout every year in the summer season

The new air service will maintain connection with other services in Palestine. Damascus and Iraq.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR PEASANTS.

A new scheme for compulsory education to the children of the peasants throughout Egypt is under consideration by the Government of Egypt. Under the new scheme sanction will be given for 400 schools to be constructed in which food and clothes will be given free to the children. It is understood that this new scheme will be put into operation from first of January next.

Six million pounds will be sanctioned very shortly by the Government of Egypt for constructing new barracks for the British army in the Suez Canal and Alesmailia city according to the designation approved in the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

A conference of all Arabs of Morocco and Tunis was held in the city of Robat to discuss the present situation in the country. A resolution was passed unanimously demanding unconditional release of all the political prisoners, freedom of the country on the same line as Egypt, Syria and Iraq.

Copies of the resolution have been sent to the French Prime Minister, the French Resident in Morocco and Egyptian press.

Reorientation Of Our Educational Ideals

(Continued from Page 9.)

ing at the start should be about six months and the instruction should include among other things:—

(1) Training in at least two basic crafts.

(2) Formulation and working of simple projects and schemes of correlated studies.

(3) Inculcation of idealogy of education through productive work, viz: method of learning by doing, relating education to actual life, scope of initiative, sense of social responsibility, spirit of social service for national co-operative community.

(4) A Special Course in Physical Training, Drawing and Music.

(5) A short course in Physiology, Hygiene, Sanitation, Dietetics, Social studies and Hindustani.

(6) Teaching of at least 25 lessons in the practising school under proper supervision.

These training schools should be residential institutions where the individual teachers under training have opportunities of receiving training to live a vigorous social life in an atmosphere of perfect co-operation.

Finally it is suggested that the supervisors for the experimental schools should be select men and women who should be specially trained to enable them to supervise and guide the work in the reorganised schools in their charge.

There are ten dissenting minutes. One of these stresses the importance of Urdu, while another deprecates the proposed abolition of Matriculation. The others deal with basic craft, length of school courses and other matters.

Gujarat News

NOVEL SATYAGRAHA IN CUTCH!

Navjawans Out To End Leopard Nuisance

(From A Correspondent).

BHUJ, Cutch, July 4.

The workers of Navjawan Karyakar Sangh and Cutch Prajakiya Parishad have decided to launch a satyagraha in Cutch from July 12 against the State laws regarding the leopards.

The present Manarao of Cutch is fond of leopard-hunting. So hundreds of leopards have been let loose in the jungles of Cutch during recent years. There is a State law prohibiting the killing of leopards During last five years about 200 men have been either killed or fatally injured by the leopards

It will be recalled that a resolution to start satyagraha against this rule by killing leopards was moved in the Cutch State Peoples Conference in November last, but after some discussion it was decided to give six months time to the State for its repeal. But as there is no response on the part of the State, the workers have now decided to start satyagraha within a fortnight.

RAJKOT STATE COUNCIL DISSOLVED

RAJKOT: The State Council of Rajkot has been dissolved by a special order of the Thakore Saheb Kumarashri Bhojwala, the son of Virawala, has been appointed as an acting Dewan of the State. The present Dewan Virawala will go on leave prior to retirement.

MUSLIM LEAGUE RESIGNATIONS

AHMEDABAD: Sixty-two members of the Muslim League resigned as a protest against the alleged autocratic behaviour of the League president at Ahmedabad. These resignations are also due to the increasing strength of the nationalist Muslims.

BORSAD WATER-WORKS DISPUTE

BORSAD: It is understood that the Bombay Government has appointed Justice Sir Govindrao Madgaonker as an arbitrator to settle the water-works dispute of Borsad.

Sir Govindrao Madgaonker will hear both the parties at Baroda on July 10

PENSION RESTORED

SURAT: The pension of Mr. Dullabhji Pragji Desai who had resigned his post during the civil disobedience movement, has been restored by the Government

RANDER MUNICIPAL SCHOOL-BOARD SUPERSEDED

RANDER: Rander Municipal School Board has been superseded and the District Local Board has been asked to take charge of it.

Poona will soon be preparing for the Municipal elections, which the Congress Party has decided to contest A Congress election board has been appointed and committees have been set up to carry on the election campaign

TIME DOES NOT FLY— where blending is concerned. Each different grade of Virginia leaf must fulfil its allotted span of summers, slowly maturing, stored in cask. Time is essential to perfect blending .... Time is one of the secrets of Capstan.

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CAP|143

Daughter's Bad Cold Vanishes Like a Charm!

One Application of Remarkable New Ointment Brings Amazing Relief by Next Morning

"My youngest daughter was in the grip of a heavy cold, and had great difficulty in breathing. One application of Vicks VapoRub on her chest and throat made her feel more comfortable at once, and brought immense relief next morning. The results were truly marvellous." D.H.W., Katihar, Purneah Dist., E.B.Ry.

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This combined poultice and vapour action makes the child feel better right away as it starts to soothe irritation, loosen phlegm, relieve coughing, and break up congestion. With the breathing easier, the little patient soon drops off to restful sleep. And long after sleep comes, VapoRub goes on working. By morning, almost always, the worst of the cold is over. Even grown-ups' colds yield quickly to VapoRub's powerful double action.

Children's Colds Quick relief without "dosing." Just rub on **VICKS** VAPORUB

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FOREST WEALTH OF BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 6).

the head of minor produce commenced with the inauguration of the policy of the Forest Department of excluding man and his cattle from the forest by regarding the preservation and development of large timber forests as their chief duty.

The trees yielding minor produces were chiefly, in the inland tracts. The persons employed in the occupation of collecting them were the Kumri Marathas and other labouring population, who lived in the tracts when the Forest Conservancy was in its infancy.

As the policy began to develop, and their privileges began to be withdrawn one by one, life in their ancestral villages became impossible for them and they migrated.

The Forest Department must have seen that their revenue under the head of minor produces was declining. They must have also seen that this was the inevitable result of their new policy of conserving forests, and that any attempt to improve the revenue was bound to re-people the deserted villages. They could not tolerate this on any account. That this must have been so, will be clear from the facts that instead of making an attempt like it, they issued orders to their officials not to mind any loss under this head. Later they declared it as their policy not to seek to make any profit by the sale of minor produces.

As a result of the declaration of this policy, the gathering of myrobalans through the departmental agency was abandoned. The rights to collect the varied produce came to be consolidated into one bundle; and all the produce of the entire district came to be auctioned out in one or two lots.

Two Evils

This system was attended by two evils: The first was the consolidation of the rights to collect the several produces. On account of this, an individual who wanted only one or two of the produces could not get them without paying for a number of others which he did not require. This had the effect of scaring away a large number of genuine purchasers. The few who went to bid, made their offers on a calculation of the price of the one or two produces in which alone they were interested. They collected only such produces and left the rest alone.

The second evil of the system was the farming out of the produces of the entire district in one or two lots. By this arrangement, the work of collecting came to be spread over areas of 2,000 to 4,000 square miles. To organise and manage this vast area necessitated a large establishment or a large number of middlemen. The actual labourer or the villager could not dream of going to the auctions under these conditions. The industry passed into the hands of the capitalists. The weight of the heavy overhead charges and the commissions of the middlemen had to be eventually borne by the actual gatherer. His income came down by gradual stages to two annas a day. He could not be pursuaded to go into the inland tracts to do the gathering of the produces for this small return. So in the course of a few years, the industry came to be restricted to a few well-populated villages. The quantity of the produces collected throughout the district came to less than 5 per cent. of its original volume. This small quantity could not be profitably marketed on account of the absence of local demands for the produces, and the want of the knowledge of systematic pooling, grading and packing.

The industry died.

(To Be Continued.)

RECRUITMENT TO BENGAL POLICE

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The "United Press" understands that the Bengal Government have decided to recruit none but Bengalis to the unarmed section of the Bengal Constabulary in modification of the practice, which obtained hitherto of recruiting Bengalis and non-Bengalis for both armed and unarmed sections. This change of policy in recruitment has been made possible as lower middle class Bengalis of the requisite type required for the Bengal Police have of late been forthcoming in sufficient numbers. The annual recruitment for both armed and unarmed sections of the Bengal Police excluding the Calcutta Police approximates to 1,550, while that for unarmed section alone approximates to about 1,200 annually.—United Press.

He Lived And Died As True Zoroastrian And Great Indian

Tributes To Life Work Of Late Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala At First Death Anniversary

The first death anniversary of late Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala was observed on Sunday last, at Albless Baug, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, under the presidency of Sir Hormazdiar P. H. Dastur.

At the outset Jashan ceremony was performed in the presence of five High Priests, viz., the two High Priests of Udwada, Dasturji Phirojji and Koyaji; Dasturji Minocher Jamaspasana and Dasturji Noshirwan Garda of Bombay; and Sardar Dastur Noshirwan Kekobad of Poona. The ceremony lasted for over an hour in which a large number of Zoroastrians took part zealously. Then children of poor Parsi families were initiated into Zoroastrianism, in the sacred memory of the departed worthy banker.

LIFE-WORK OF SIR SORABJI

At the gathering that was held thereafter under the Presidency of Sir Hormazdiar P. H. Dastur who was proposed to the Chair by Mr. Erach Golwala, a discourse on the life-work of late Sir Sorabji was given. At the outset he complimented Mr. Framroze Ardeshar Dubash for organising the functions of the evening, and whose painstaking labours had been instrumental in securing a really grand gathering. Such gatherings, he said, served the threefold purpose of (1) commemorating the services of worthies, (2) performance of charitable deeds, and (3) exhortation of leading a life of plain-living and high-thinking. The late Sir Sorabji had risen from the lowest ranks to the highest post in the banking world, by sheer dint of his abilities, and diligence. He was ever ready to help all, who were in dire straits and needed his guidance and support, of all castes and creeds—particularly his co-religionists. He was known as the "Uncrowned King of Indian banking. He raised the name of India and Indian banking in the estimation of all civilized countries He was a true well-wisher of the community, and, it was an irony of fate, he left this world just at a time when his unique services and his guidance were badly needed in the country. His popularity among all classes was witnessed on reading long obituary notices in the press. And that evening the presence of five Head Priests bore witness to his name and fame. He hoped his sons and wife would follow in his footsteps and endear themselves to all. He concluded after thanking Mr. Dubash for all his labour of love.

HIS QUALITIES OF HEAD AND HEART

Sardar Noshirwan also bore witness to the sterling qualities of head and heart of Sir Sorabji, his gentlemanliness, love for the poor, &c. He then spoke on the life a person should lead in his mundane career. A person, he stressed, was amenable to two kinds of ailments, physical and mental. For curing the first type of ailment doctors were ready, but for the other kind only learned priests were necessary. He concluded by exhorting the audience to lead pure life, to be serviceable to the society at large, to devote all hours of their lives in good thoughts, good words and good deeds—to attain the highest awards in the heaven, and to follow in the footsteps of late Sir Sorabji who lived and died a true Zoroastrian and a great Indian.

Mr. Dubash thanked the President and all the Dasturjis and the distinguished gathering for their presence and in making the function a success. After partaking of dinner in which about 1,000 guests participated, the gathering dispersed after thanking Mr. Dubash for his devoted efforts in observing the first death anniversary of Sir Sorabji.

Scientific Treatment Of Criminals

Madras Jail Administration Report Explains Need

MADRAS, July 4.

"Our knowledge of criminology is sufficiently advanced to enable us to classify crimes in casual groups and to build our penal methods on such classification. Therefore, the keeping of the really hardened irreformable criminals in a jail or jails all to themselves with a view to preventing contamination of the casual or first offender is one that will hardly fail to commend itself to everybody."

Thus observes the Inspector General of Prisons, Madras, in the course of his annual report on the administration of jails for 1937.

"To prevent the spread of crime," the report adds, "contamination of casual offenders and the manufacture of the habitual criminal in prison, it is necessary to secure the absolutely segregation of prisoners not previously convicted from those well-versed in crime.

"We cannot put all habituals into separate jails by themselves which means more special jails for the purpose. But by a judicious selection of really bad criminals we are able to fill at present two jails specially set apart for their segregation and treatment, the rest being incarcerated in the ordinary jails.

"The number of convicts, who came under the remission system and who were released from central, district and special jails, decreased from 6,437 in 1936 to 6,377 during the year under report. Only one convict, who attempted to commit suicide was excluded from the remission system. The rest were released under the remission rules. 2,663 convicts were awarded special remission for continuous good conduct as against 2,913 in the previous year."

"The total number of prisoners including under-trial and civil prisoners confined in jails at the close of 1937 was 14,070 against 15,967 to 14718," observes the Government of Madras reviewing the administration report of the Inspector-General of Prisons for 1937.

"The total value of articles," Government further said, "manufactured in jails during 1937 amounted to Rs. 9,15,669-4-11 against Rs. 9,28,417-9-7 in the previous year. The percentage of convicts employed on manufactures increased slightly from 34.03 in 1936 to 35.85 in the year under review. The Government desire that every endeavour should be made to increase the number of prisoners employed on profitable industries and on those which have vocational value and to decrease the number unemployed or employed on prison duties. The value of supplies made to police, postal and military departments declined as compared with the previous year. Government trust that more orders will be placed with the jail department by the Government consuming departments.—United Press.

Sessions Judge Holds Jury's Verdict Perverse

THANA, July 4.

The Cama murder trial which took 11 working days in the Sessions Court at Thana, concluded this evening. Mr. M. A. Bhave, Sessions Judge, referred the case to the Bombay High Court for Their Lordships' final orders as regards the major charge of murder, and sentenced the accused, Nana Vallu Patil, (35) to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 (in default, six months' additional jail) on minor charges of rioting with a deadly weapon (a scythe), causing hurt to public servants in the discharge of their duties and assaulting them in the course of a rioting.

The Jury returned a majority verdict of eight to one that the accused was not guilty of murder of Lavji Nasarvanji Cama, Excise Sub-Inspector of Virar at Narangi, a village in Bassein taluka, on September 12 last. The Sessions Judge differed with the Jury's majority verdict.

The assessors unanimously held the accused guilty of causing hurt to Mr. Cama and some of his excise constables. The Judge agreed with the assessors' opinion on these charges. The assessors by a majority of eight to one held the accused guilty of being a member of an unlawful assembly, while the ninth assessor held him guilty of rioting with a deadly weapon. The Judge disagreed with the majority view and agreed with the one assessor and convicted the accused accordingly.

Verdict Perverse

The Sessions Judge in referring the charge of murder to the High Court, observed: "I cannot agree with the verdict of the majority as it appears to me to be so manifestly perverse and against the weight of evidence in the case."

Differing from the view of the majority of assessors, the Sessions Judge observed: "The accused was armed with a scythe which is a deadly weapon."

The Judge thought that separate sentences under these Sections 148, and 332 and 353 read with 149 of the Indian Penal Code) could not be passed as the offences were committed in the course of the same transaction.

ERRATIC PRICE MOVEMENTS

On Calcutta Exchange

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report dated Calcutta July 1st:—

The conspicuous feature of the period under review was the erratic price fluctuations of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. On the one hand there is no information about the immediate settlement of the strikes at Kulti and Hirapur Works and on the other hand the bullish advice of foreign steel markets especially America counteract the bear and bull factors, but on the whole the market is inclined to take a bullish view and things seem to be for the betterment of conditions all round. The trend of negotiations fully reflected the price fluctuations of the speculative counter Howrah Jute shares. Though the settlement is not yet in sight there is a lurking belief that strenuous efforts are being made for terminating the internal strife in the Jute trade. The Association mills have taken a rather stiff attitude to win over the non-associated mills but it seems a via media will be adopted to curtail the over-production. The minings shares such as Burma Corporation. Indian Copper, Consolidated Tin moved up in sympathy. Indian Iron and Steel touching 26/12 fell back sharply to 23/2 to improve gradually to 25/14 the close being in the neighbourhood of 25/4. Howrah spurting upto 44/6 were marked down to 40/12 to improve gradually to 42/8. Burma Corporation shooting up to Rs. 7 receded to Rs. 6/4 to improve gradually to 6/14. Indian Copper moved up to Rs. 2/8, closing easy at 2/7. Consolidated Tin climbed up to 5/12 to fall back to 5/2, closing in the region of 5/8, B. I. C. Ordinary advanced to 3/4 from 2/14, the closing price being 3/2. With the improvement in Wall Street advices we expect an all round brighter sentiment resulting in appreciation of prices. It will be now quite safe to remain on the bull side with cautious purchases of leading counters at all set backs.

JUTE.

The Hessians and Raw Jute markets remained steady through out the week under review. Nine porter hessians improved to Rs. 7 but on rumours of a breakdown of negotiations the price receded to 6/10 to recover to 6/13. Raw Jute registered a rise of about Rs. 2/8, the closing price being 32/4. The demand from the American markets is fairly good. Initially all the investment shares recorded a further jump of about Rs. 10 to 15 but later the rise did not maintain and the closing prices were down by about fifteen points below the best touched. Kamarhatty quoting at Rs. 425 receded to 415. Kanknarrah touching 330 fell back to 318. Anglo-India doing up to 290 were marked down 2/2 to close better at 276. Bally and Baranagore were respectively quoted at 150 and 115. Fort William receding to 170 improved to 180. Auckland were good at 153, Dalhousie at 283, Standard at 248, Lansdowne at 139, Lawrence at 330, Gourepore at 475. Amongst the small priced shares, Reliance were done at 54/8, Northbrook at 31, Empire at 22, National at 19, Clive at 19/8, Agarpara at 12/12, Hukumchand at 6/12, Presidency at 3/8.

COTTON.

There was a very little doing in this section. The prices were however steadier. Kesoram were good at 6/12.

COAL

Prices remained fairly steady though the turnover was on the moderate scale. Bengal were quoted at 316, Equitable at 34/12, West Jamuria at 27/8, Burrakur at 12, Bokaro-Ramgarh at 16, New Beerbhoom at 16/12, Mundulpore at 8/4, Ranegunj at 31/8, East Indian at 22/8, Dhemo Main at 11/12, Hurriladih at 13/10, Rewa at 20/4, Pench Valley at 30/8. Adih hovered round 3/4, Parasea 1/4, Jainty Central 1/10, Talcher 1/5.

MISCELLANEOUS

As indicated above there were erratic price fluctuations in Indian Iron, Burma Corporation and Consolidated Tin. At the closing period all these scrips remained steady. Indian Iron closed at 25/2, Burma Corporation at 6/13. Steel Corporation of Bengal dropping back to 5/4 improved to 5/8, Indian Standard Wagon found buyers at 46/8, Burn and Co. ord. changed hands at 216. Indian Steel and Wire Products ord. found buyers at 342, Deferreds at 245, Hukumchand Steel ordinary were marked at Rs. 8, Indian Galvanizing at 16/8, Saran Engineering at 5/8. Dunlop Rubber ord. were a good feature business being put through around Rs. 13/4. Indian Wood Products were priced at 18/8, Rhotas Industries at 22/12, B. B. Petrolum were done at 3/3, Tavoy Tin at 1/12, Dalmia Cement ord. at 9/4. A slight improvement was noticeable in sugar shares quotations. Cawnpore were good at 15/8, Carew at 10/10, Murree Brewery at 10/12. Among Paper Mills issues. Orient Paper were done at 5/4, Titaghur Paper Ordinary at 15/12, Star Paper at 6/4 Midnapore Zemindar were a shade easier at 79. Reserve Bank steady at 114.

RUBBER & COPPER

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:

World stocks in May were reduced by over 15,000 tons. With the reduced quota of 45 per cent now in operation a very substantial diminution of stocks should take place and provided the improvement in American trade is maintained we look for a continuation of the advance.

COPPER

The May statistics of the Copper Institute are as follows:

World stock of refined Copper May 554,356 tons. April 541,579 tons.

World Consumption May 136,567 tons. April 161,261 tons.

TATA STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of June 1938 was:

		Tons.
Pig Iron	.....	80,800
Steel Ingots	.....	71,000
Finished Steel—		
Semis for sale	8,200	
Finished	44,000	
		52,200

NOTE THE MONEY-SAVING PRICES OF THE ECONOMY TIN

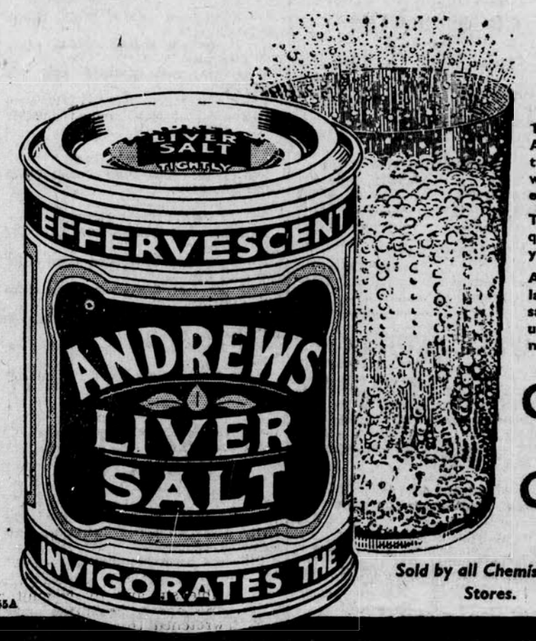
LARGE SIZE (8 oz.) Rs. 1/4
HANDY SIZE (4 oz.) As. 11

WHEN you buy Andrews in the Economy Tin you save 6 annas on the large (8 oz.) size and 5 annas on the handy (4 oz.) size—the former bottle-prices were Rs. 1.10 and Re. 1.

Fitness and vigour follow the use of sparkling, pleasant-tasting Andrews; constipation, the cause of much ill-health, is prevented. Buy Andrews in the Economy Tin and enjoy its benefits to the full.

Start well—take one or two teaspoonfuls of Andrews every morning for a week—to keep well, take Andrews regularly.

Andrews has a slow, continuous effervescence quite different from that of other salines. This slow effervescence releases carbon-dioxide which has a markedly soothing effect on the linings of stomach and bowel.



To get the best results from Andrews Liver Salt, put one or two teaspoonfuls into a glass of water and stir—drink while effervescing.

The tins contain the same quantity as the bottles, but cost you less!

Andrews Liver Salt has the largest sale of any effervescing salt in the world and is untouched by hand during manufacture.

QUALITY IMPROVED QUANTITY UNCHANGED

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

655A

ANDREWS LIVER SALT for Inner Cleanliness

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

(Established in 1913)

1. Absolute Security and Sound Investment for Policy-holders.
2. Up-to-date and attractive schemes to suit all pockets.

It pays to represent this growing concern. Excellent agency contracts.

3. Prompt Settlement of claims.
4. 2½% rebate on yearly premiums.
5. Sound & economic management.

For particulars please apply to:—
DALAL & Co., Secretaries
East & West Building, Apollo St., BOMBAY.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

Statement of Indian cotton consumed in mills in India:—

(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States).

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION.

British India during May 1938 192,785*; during May 1937 185,195; since 1st September 1937 1,805,410; during corresponding period last year 1,611,424x

Indian States during May 1938 47,032; during May 1937 40,797; since 1st September 1937 415,936; during corresponding period last year 1,950,309x.

Total—India during May 1938 239,797* during May 1937 225,992; since 1st September 1937 2,221,346; during corresponding period last year 1,950,309.

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month.

*Excludes Cawnpore figures, which are not available.

xIncludes Burma upto 31st March 1937.

"At Home" To "Patrika" Editor

KARACHI, July 4.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of "Amrita Bazar Patrika", who arrived here yesterday was entertained at an "At Home" party this afternoon by the Editor of the Karachi "United Press" office.—United Press.

Zoroastrian Occultism

11TH DEATH ANNIVERSARY COMES OFF ON THURSDAY

The 11th death anniversary (Baj) of the late Mr. Behramsha Nowroji Shroff the teacher of the philosophy of Zarthosti Elme-Khashnoom (i.e. Zoroastrian Occultism) will be observed on Thursday (7th inst.) at Albless Baugh, at Charni Road.

The Jashan ceremony will commence at 4 p. m. (S.T.) and a meeting will be held at 5-30 p.m. when Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala (Advocate) will give a talk on "The Basic Instrumentalities of Zoroastrian Victuals." Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, J.P., will preside. The meeting is open to all Parsees.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON NINE POINTS DOWN

Profit-Taking Influenced By Reaction In Wall Street

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES FIRM

BOMBAY, July 5.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton displayed lower tendency following weakness of Liverpool and the reaction of Wall Street. Prices gave way under scattered selling and liquidation with some profit-taking.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

After early hesitation markets developed better tendency but Internationals were rather undecided. Gilted-ged securities made further progress. Minings were mainly firm. Home Industrials displayed some good spots.

BULLION.

Silver prices fell under scattered selling and liquidation following weakness of gold but closed higher with steady tone.

Gold eased under general selling due to continued strength of rupee.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, July 5.

Previous closing	9.01
To-day's opening	9.00
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	8.92
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, July 5.

Previous closing	5.05
To-day's opening	5.05
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	5.00
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 155
April May 1939	Rs. 174

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 2

The New York cotton showed somewhat lower tendency following the subsequent weakness of Liverpool coupled with later reaction of Wall Street with prices losing ground after early steadiness.

The trading in October commenced at 9.09 i.e. one point lower than last closing. Prices showed some steadiness on higher Liverpool cables but later, the market developed lower tendency on scattered selling and liquidation with some profit-taking influenced by the reactionary sentiment on Wall Street with prices easing to 8.96.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 5.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.97/8.96) 9.00/9.00
December (9.04/9.02) 9.09/9.08
January (9.07/9.05) 9.10/9.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 5.

American July (4.96) 4.98
American October (5.06) 5.07
Egyptian July (6.84) 6.86
Egyptian November (6.86) 6.86

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 5.

The trading in Broach April/May commenced to-night at Rs. 175/8. The price declined to Rs. 174 in sympathy with weak foreign advices. New York futures opened one point lower and then further declined to 8.93 i.e. —.08. Broach finally closed at Rs. 174-4.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 5.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-6
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop July/August (£17 7/8 value) £18 1/4 sellers
Dunlop August (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
Lightning August (£19 1/2) £19 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2 buyers) 7 1/2 value
Forward October December (5 7/8 paid and value) 7 5/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 15/16 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£10 11/16 sellers £10 11/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£194 buyers £194 1/2 sellers. Firm) £194 buyers £194 1/2 sellers. Firm.
Lead (£14 15/16 buyers £15 sellers Firm) £15 1/4 buyers £15 5/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£44 to £45) £44 1/4 to £45 1/4
Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 5.

Liverpool wheat market closed today at July 75 5/8

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, July 5.

Previous closing	4.95 3/4
To-day's opening	4.95 1/2
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.94 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 5.

Previous closing	4.95.78
To-day's opening	4.95.75
To-day's closing	4.94.81

FRANC RATE

London, July 5.

Previous closing	177.88
To-day's opening	177.88
To-day's closing	177.84

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 5.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.95.75 and then fell to 4.95.68 on lack of support with the rate subsequently further easing to 4.95.31.

Franc opened at 177.88 and remained very steady at 177.87.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 27/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.222) 13.273
New York on Bombay (36.83) 36.83
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/4) 0.91 1/4
London on Milan (94.20) 94.18
London Shanghai (0-8 3/4 nominal) 0-8 7/8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-0-9 1/2) £7-0-8 1/2
Silver (19 1/8d.) 19 1/4d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 5.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "India bought. Bear covering. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 5.

Spot	(19 1/8d.) 19 1/4d.+1/8
Forward	(19d.) 19 1/8d+1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 5.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (7-0-9 1/2) £7-0-8 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, July 5.

SILVER

Silver ready	50 10 0
Silver Ashad	50 7 0
Silver Shravan	50 5 0

GOLD

Bombay, July 5.

Gold ready	35 5 0
Gold Ashad	35 5 6
Gold Shravan	35 6 0
Sovereign	22 10 6

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 5.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October 68 3/4. The market showed weakening tendency in consequence of lower overnight Winnipeg cables while favourable Italian crop reports also depressed sentiment although some short covering was in evidence at lower levels.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 5.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 0.72. Prices declined on overnight weakness of Winnipeg cables and lower outside market reports with the price later easing to 0.71 5/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, July 5.

Wheat September	4 4 0
Wheat January	4 6 3
Wheat May	3 5 3
Linseed September	7 5 3
Linseed May	5 2 3

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 5.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed finally at Rs. 98-9 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, July 5.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Friday June 24	£92 7/8
Monday June 27	£92 7/8
Tuesday June 28	£92 7/8
Wednesday June 29	£92 3/4
Thursday June 30	£92 3/4
Friday July 1	£92 7/8
Monday July 4	£92 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 5. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 1/4) £99 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 3/4) £92 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/4) £112 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 3/4) £115 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103) £103 1/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£104 5/8) £105

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 7/8) £75 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/4) £103 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 3/4) £104 7/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 5/8) £113 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 1/4) £102 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 7/8) £112

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 5.

London Stock Exchange after inactivity developed better tendency on scattered enquiry.

Giltedged securities displayed brighter sentiment with some good business passing. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 7/8 i.e. 2 1/2 shillings higher than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-6, 14-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (60) 60
Hydro Electric (dol 5 3/8) dol 5 3/8
Elec Music Industry (12-6) 13-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (32) 32-6
Imperial Chemical (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-0) 64-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Cotton Rates 1930 (£33) £33
Dunlop Rubber (29-0) 29-6
Unilever Ordinary (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Ford Motors (18-3) 19-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£52 1/2) £54
British American Tobacco Ordinary (105-7 1/2) 107-6
Carreas A (£7 1/4) £7 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (141-10 1/2) 143-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (21-6) 22-1 1/2
Distillers (97-9 ex div) 98-6
Bredford Dye (4-7 1/2) 4-7 1/2
British Celanese (3-3) 3-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-6) 39
Courtaulds Ordinary (37-5) 37-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 51 1/8) dol 50 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (40) 41-3

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6 ex div) 18-1 1/2
Donaro Tea (37-0) 37-0
Empire of India (26-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-3) 29-3
Gule Kelampong (26-3) 25
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (11-6) 11-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£15) £15
East Rand Proprietors (59-4 1/2) 59-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16) £16
Associated Portland Cement (84-4 1/2) 84-4 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (101-10 1/2) 101-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£10 3/4) £10 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 27-6
Union Corporation (£8 5/8) £8 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (28-9) 28-9
Anglo Iranian (98-9) 98-9
Burma Oil (89-4 1/2) 89-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-1 1/2) 5-1 1/2
Shell Transport (92-6) 92-6
Royal Dutch (£39 5/8) £40

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£47 1/2) £47 1/2
London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£16 7/8) £16 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£3) £3
Southern Def (£16 3/4) £16 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£126 1/4) £126 1/4
London Transport 'C' Stock (£74 1/4) £74 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilt-Edged Securities In Demand: Wheat Easier

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 5.

The Stock Exchange was less acute, pending a fresh Wall Street lead, while industrials were uncertain, following publication of higher June unemployment figures. Gilt-edged securities, however, were in good demand: Elsewhere movements were narrow.

Among commodities, wheat was easier, owing to lack of interest and favourable North American weather: Rubber was irregularly lower in sympathy with New York.

On Foreign Exchanges, American dollars were firm on continental demand against purchases of American securities.

Wall Street opened easy.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 5.

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 59 1/2) dol 60 7/8
General Motors (dol 38) dol 39
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 7/8) dol 34 7/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Indian Irons Firm

CALCUTTA, July 5.

In Jutes, further improvement in share prices was noticed to-day. The speculative as well as other popular stocks on strong buying operation marked up further and large volume of business was recorded in them. In coals almost all popular stocks recorded sharp advances on their last closing figures with strong buying enquiry in evidence and large and extensive business was put through. Teas were rather dull. In miscellaneous Indian Iron and other speculative issues opened firm and recorded further improvement as the day progressed on strong buying and volume of business took place was also large. Other industrials also sought after at hardening rates. Government Securities were steady.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: Three per cent. Government Paper 88/2 small odd lot; 3-1/2 per cent. Government Paper 98/10.

Bank: Imperial Bank Conty. 382 small lot.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 3/15; Kesoram 6/11; ex-div.

Coals: Aldih 3/12; Baraboni As. 2; Bengal 332; c div. Burra Dhemo 3/10; Burrakur 13/6; Bhalgora 4/8; Bokaro and Rampur 17/8; Deoli 7; Dhemo Main 13/4; Euquitable 37/6; East Indian 25/14; Hurriadih 14/8; Jainty Central 1/15; ex-div. Katras Jherriah 24/8; Mundulpoor 9/12; New Bansdeopur 17/4; New Beerbhoom 17/8; North Damuda 6/1; Fench Valley 33/8; Raneegunge 33/4; Rewa 22/6; South Karanpura 5/1; Standard 30; Talcher 1/8; Union 26; West Jamuria 30/12.

Jutes: Agarpara 14/10; ex-div. Anglo-India 296/8; Bally 155; Bally pref 125; Barnagore 121; Birla 15/9; ex-div. Clive 20/12; Dalhousie 290; Fort Gloster 397; small lot; Fort William 187; Hukumchand pref. 87; small lot; Howrah 43/4; India 260 small lot; Kamarhatty 435; Kanknarrah 328; Lansdowne 140 small odd lot; National 19/8 small lot; Nuddea 35/12 small lot; Presidency 3/4; small lot; Reliance 55/12; Waverley 1/6.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7/11; Consolidated tin 6/2; Indian Copper 2/9; Rhodesia Copper 1/15; Tavoy Tin 1/13; Dalmia Cement ordy. 9/14; Dalmia Cement defd. 3/3; U. P. Electric 176; Arthur Butler 9/4; Burn and Co., ordy. 230; Hukumchand Steel ordy. 8/6; Hukumchand defd. 2/4; Indian Galvanizing 17/12; Indian Iron and Steel 27; Indian Malleable Casting defd. 2/5; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 49; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy. 3/7; Marshalls 1/11; National Iron and Steel 3/5; Sarang Engineering 5/8; ex-div. Steel Corporation 5/7; British India Corporation ordy. 3/5; Great Eastern Hotel 180; ex-div. Indian National Airway ordy. 5 small odd lot; Indian Wood Products 19/4; Publicity Society 7/4; Rhotas Industries pref. 129; Steuart and Co., 1/5; British Burma Petroleum 3/12; Indo-Burma Petroleum ordy. 115; Tide Water Oil 12/8; India Paper Pulp 106; ex-div. Titaghur Paper 8 per cent. pref. 163; ex-div. Humayun Property defd. 1/3.

Rubbers: Kuala Sidim 2.80; Cts. Shipping India General Navigation ordy. 97.

Sugars: Buland 10/8; Mahaswastika ordy. 102; Murree Brewery 10/12; Reza 10/4.

Teas: Bishnauth 22 small lot; Sarugaon 8/12 small lot.—A. P.

ANTI-HINDI AGITATION

Arrests And Convictions

MADRAS, July 5.

Nine persons were sentenced today to four months' rigorous imprisonment for picketing, in connection with the anti-Hindi movement, in front of the building which has been selected by Government for introduction of compulsory study of Hindi.

Two more were sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 7 (1) I.P.C. for picketing in front of the Premier's residence.

Seven more arrests have been effected to-day for picketing in front of the building and the Premier's residence.—United Press.

PLEA FOR GREATER BENGAL MOVEMENT

Economico-Linguistic Basis Examined

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Delivering his presidential address before the Economics Section of the All Bengal Students' Literary Conference, to-day, Prof. Radhakamal Mukherjee made a vigorous plea for the repartition of the province on both linguistic and economic basis.

"Where language is regarded", said Prof. Mukherjee, "as the most important factor for the demarcation of provinces, it is a strange political paradox that in Assam, as at present constituted, the Bengali-speaking population is double the Assamese-speaking population. In sylhet, Cachar and Goalpara, the proportions of inhabitants speaking Bengali are as high as 95 p.c 60 p.c. and 40 p.c. respectively.

"Similarly in Bihar, the proportion is 67 per cent. in Manbhum, 16 per cent. in Singhbhum, 12 per cent. in Santal Parganas and not less than 33 per cent. in Purnea."

"There was," Prof. Mukherjee observed, "shown a discrimination in Assam against what is really the majority community, while in Bihar the Bengalee minority is exposed to the ignominy of a domicile certificate. That is both an outrage on Indian nationalism and a sad commentary on the part played by the Bengalees in educational work in the past."

Continuing the speaker said:—"Confined to a narrowed territory, Bengal shows the greatest over-crowding in India, the smallest acreage of cultivated land per acre, the least industrial development and most chronic budget deficit. In the face of agricultural decadence and malaria, which have overtaken 30,000 sq. miles, and are threatening two-thirds of her total territory, it is only the opportunities of agricultural expansion in the virgin jungles of Assam and of industrial enterprise in the mineral areas of Manbhum, Singhbhum and Santal Parganas, which belong to her by culture, affinities and history, that can save Bengal from cruel and fruitless toil in uneconomic agricultural holdings, and racial decay in the midst of invasion of morass, jungle and anopheles.

"Common historic memories, language and traditions once dominated the entire sea-board from Kanarak and Bhuvaneswar to Syihet in the East, and the hills from Gaya and Manbhum to Kamakshya and Aracan. At least the dominant Bengali-speaking areas of Manbhum, Singhbhum and Santal Parganas in Bihar and Sylhet, Cachar and a portion of Goalpara in Assam should now be restored to the parent province which should not be penalised economically and racially for the sake of new deficit provinces."

Concluding he urged the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to sponsor a country-wide movement for extension of Bengal's present boundaries, and give the political lead and assurance to her culture by accepting the watch-word of the repartition of Bengal.—United Press.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 6)

South Wales Miners' Union created a disturbance in the gallery. Smith got up, left the platform, and walked quickly and quietly from the hall.

He reappeared a few minutes later in the gallery, threw Mr. Horner from the meeting and returned to the platform, saying "Well let's see; where were we?"

"Query."

A new publication called "Query" has made its first appearance. It is to be issued each month.

Each number will have a different editor and will deal with a different topic. The query of the first issue is "World War for Czechoslovakia?"

The moving spirit of "Query" is Dr. Stern Rubart, a German. Dr. Stern Rubart, a former head of Wolff's Agency, was a close associate of Stresemann, to whom he acted as Press chief.

For some time he edited the semi-official diplomatic organ of the German Government, but his Liberal views brought him into conflict with the Nazis, and obliged him to leave Germny.

"Query" is financed chiefly by a Hungarian, Mr. William Aldor, who is a well-known European publisher and editor of travel guides. Ite directors are Mr. E. J. Douglass and Mr. Patrick Crichton-Stuart, a cousin of Lord Bute and director of a publishing firm.

Mussolini As Newspaper Reader.

A friend of mine has recently visited Signor Mussolini in Rome. He tells me that Mussolini now speaks English with great fluency; and that his knowledge of English internal politics is astonishingly good.

Mussolini showed a great interest in the result of the Aylesbury by-election. He also inquired anxiously about the possibility of the success of the Popular Front movement in England.

He read English newspapers a great deal. His staff will often send him cuttings, but he refuses to read them.

He says: "You must give me the whole paper so that I can get the proper atmosphere."

His reading includes the cinema notes.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 5.

P and O s.s. Mirzapore of 4135 reg tons Capt J F Waldrum arrived from Nagoya via Japan Ports Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with general cargo

L Triestino s.s. Dandolo of 2949 reg tons Capt L Ferretto arrived from Trieste via Italian Ports Port Said Suez Massowa and Aden with general cargo.

SAILED

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Agra of 3863 reg tons Capt A J Philip sailed for Liverpool Manchester and Glasgow via Karachi and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam s.s. Jalavihar of 3381 reg tons Capt J A Goldsworthy sailed for Bassein in water ballast

B I S N s.s. Benfield of 3170 reg tons Capt S I Howe sailed for Calcutta via Cochin and Tuticorin with local cargo.

L Edward's s.s. Rinda of 3821 reg tons Capt J Evandt sailed for Madras Calcutta and Rangoon with same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 5.

2 Mirzapore 4135 NF NF M M
7 Rinda 3820 Madras 6-7 L Edwards
8 Dandolo 2949 Karachi 6-7 L Triestino
Jetty End Tairea 3756 N F 20-7 M M
9 Toyama Maru 4286 Karachi 6-7 N Y K
11 Brauenfels 4852 Hamburg 8-7 L Edwards
13 Hatipara 4893 N F N F M M
14 Alipore 3241 Japan 6-7 M M
15 Durenda 4450 Antwerp 6-7 M M
16 Karanja 4640 Durban 6-7 M M
17 Notos 1697 Ras Mallap 5-7 J Mackintosh

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora 1870 P Gulf 6-7 M M
4 Vita 1955 Busra 7-7 M M
7 Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 6-7 T Morrison
14 Baroda 1888 Karachi 13-7 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

K Rizwani 3306 N F N F T Morrison
M Vasna 2026 N F 21-7 M M
N/O Jalajyoti 2698 N F N F Scindia S N
O Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 5-7 Merchant S N
F Akbar 2479 Mauritius 9-7 T Morrison

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rawalpindi 7-7-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 6-7-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O

FROM HULL

Serbino 15-7-38 James Finlay
Clan Macbean 13-7-38 James Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 22-7-38 Anchor Line
Elysia 6-7-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 19-7-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Tannenfels 15-7-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 9-7-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Ceylon 18-7-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 26-7-38 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverlight 11-7-38 Volkart Bros.

FROM GENOA

Moncalieri 4-7-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Yeifuku Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Rajputana 8-7-38 P and O
Conte Rosso 8-7-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino
Hakozaki Maru 30-7-38 N Y K
Ranchi 22-7-38 P and O S N
China Maru 20-7-38 N Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Bamora 4-7-38 M M
Varela 9-7-38 M M
Alberto Treves 12-7-38 L Triestino

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Somorin 2-7-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 9-7-38 M M
Talamba 9-7-38 M M
Kenya 23-7-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jaladuta 10-7-38 Scindia S N

FROM RANGOON

Nirvana 6-7-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

City of Leicester 9-7 J Finlay
Toyama Maru 11-7-38 N Y K

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Somorin 2-7-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 5-7-38 P and O S N
Durenda 6-7-38 M M
Rajputana 9-7-38 P and O S N
Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 23-7-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 6-7-38 K Nixon
Elysia 23-7-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Brauenfels 8-7-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 31-7-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 28-7-38 F F Campbell
Ernebank 2-7-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 8-7-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino
Alberto Treves 13-7-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Alipore 6-7-38 P and O S N
Himalaya Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 21-7-38 P and O S N
Tokiwa Maru 7-7-38 N Y Kaisha
Rawalpindi 7-7-38 P and O S N
Yeifuku Maru 25-7-38 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 19-7-38 N Y K

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Vasna 21-7-38 M M
Baroda 13-7-38 M M
Bamora 6-7-38 M M
Vita 7-7-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 7-7-38 T Morrison

FOR MAURITIUS

Akbar 9-7-38 T Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 6-7-38 M M
Tairea 20-7-38 M M

FOR RANGOON

Gogra 3-7-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-7-38 M M
Moncalieri 5-7-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

City of Agra 5-7 K Nixon
Toyama Maru 6-7-38 N Y Kaisha
Kybfels 11-7-38 L Edward

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Bamora 4-7-38
S S Notos 2-7-38
S S Enggano 4-7-38
S S Braunfels 4-7-38
S S Durenda 5-7-38
S S Rinda 5-7-38
S S Jalavihar 4-7-38
S S Irrawadi 4-7-38
S S Parvati 4-7-38
S S Jehangir 4-7-38
S S Comorin (boats) 4-7-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 5.

S S Durenda for London: 17 cases brassware Thos Cook; 74 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal; 254 bags mowrah meal N J Shah; 1333 bags gr nut oil cake M Bhuta; 60 csks wet salted goat skins D Abraham; 8 csks wet salted goat skins Grace and Co.

For Havre: 334 bags myrabollams K Tricamji; 100 bales hemp raw J Kanji; 125 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

For Antwerp: 240 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 63 bales raw cotton N Nagsee

For Dunkerk: 21 bales cotton raw N Rajaram.

S S City of Leicester for New York: 120 bags gum E Mavji.

For Liverpool: 50 bales cotton waste clean P D Vora; 125 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 54 bales raw wool Anglo Siam Corptn; 10 csks condiments M Poonjiajee; 50 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora

For Manchester: 1280 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 150 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 25 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 727 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 250 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

S S Alipore for Hongkong: 30 bags appricots R Ranchhoddas.

For Osaka: 300 bales raw cotton R Kanji; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Elysia for Marseilles: 160 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 77 bags psyllum seed S M Rajgor.

For Liverpool: 1235 bags cotton seed oil cake R Ratilal; 1570 bags gr nut oil cake P M Kataria; 179 bags gr nut kernels S M Rajgor; 750 bags cotton raw K Devchand.

For Manchester: 5930 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

For Glasgow: 13602 bags gr nut oil cake exp A Oomerbhoy.

S S Braunfels for Hamburg: 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 4080 bags gr nut oil cake F Shariffbhai; 4080 bags gr nut oil cake M M Wadia; 1327 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 165 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 25 bales cotton waste clean Indian Produce Exports; 11 cases dried beef casings D Abraham; 110 bales cotton fly V P Maskai; 150 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp: 124 bags linseed Amin and Sons; 762 bags kardiseeds S M Rajgor.

For Gothenburg: 75 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Famagusta: 15 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji.

For Ghent: 250 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Bremen: 220 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 110 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

IMPORTS

M S Akagisan Maru Agent M B Kaisha from Colombo: 4691 bags copra.

From Yokohama: 1225 cases beer; 200 bags powdered sulphur; 450 cases school slates.

From Shimizu: 432 cases green tea.

From Nagoya: 75 cases glassware; 142 bags tiles; 50 bales grey cotton shirting.

From Osaka: 275 dms acetic acid; 100 bags dextrine; 52 bales worsted yarn; 100 coils galvd iron wire rope; 120 cases glass bangles; 151 cases glass bottles; 492 cases cotton piece goods; 282 cases glassware; 39 cts chestwood; 200 cases cotton yarn; 185 bales staple fibre yarn; 150 cases tiles; 350 cases crude sulphur; 100 cases paper toy amones.

From Kobe: 110 bales mattings; 130 cases bobbins; 37 cases cell bangles; 40 cases thrown silk; 45 cases refined camphor; 65 cases rayon yarn; 85 cases rayon goods; 77 bales art printing paper 65 cases woolen yarn; 294 cases cotton piece goods; 148 cases glassware; 186 cases spg and weaving machy and acls; 65 cases cotton jeans; 47 cases cotton fents; 87 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 797 cases tiles; 102 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 6 cases playing cards; 58 bdls white cotton mull.

From Moji: 500 bales straw board; 120 bags empty glass bottles; 55 dms carbide of calcium.

From Singapore: 360 bags sago flour.

S S Conte Verde Agent L Triestino from Venice: 54 cases wire nails; 39 cases art silk yarn; 170 dms aniline dye; 28 cases elec bulbs; 42 cases cotton piece goods contd; 145 cases rayon yarn.

From Trieste: 11 cases motor cycles.

London Operators Buying Cotton In Liverpool

STOCKS BOLSTER SENTIMENT

Markets Await Bureau Report

Bombay, July 5

Yesterday all American market were closed being "Independence Day".

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 5.08. After the early Bombay selling, the market advanced on trade calling and professional buying on continued strength of stocks bolstering sentiment. Later prices reacted on absence of follow through support and more favourable weather. Later London buying met hedging of outside growths. Prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and finally closed at a rise of 5 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 5.16d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

The Egyptian market was fairly steady with scattered buying. Giza futures closed 7 to 1 point up with Spot cotton 12 points higher at 7.49d. Uppers futures closed unchanged to one point higher with Spot cotton 4 points higher at 6.16d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was strong with active buying. Sakels futures advanced 53 to 45 points while Giza contracts gained 46 to 37 points. Ashmouni futures gained 29 to 35 points.

The first Bureau report on acreage is due on Friday and all markets are awaiting it.

EXCESSIVE RAIN

After a rally of approximately dol. 1 1/2 per bale from the low level reached at the end of May the market appears to be riding astride the eight-cent mark, with no very definite tendency to move far in either direction daily. Fluctuations depend largely on the nature of foreign orders, which have recently represented July liquidation and exchanging to later months. Offers from the south have continued light owing to the disparity between the market price and the loan level.

SPOT DEMAND

Spot demand is very slow, as mills are buying only in small lots to fill immediate needs. They are generally running short time and are well supplied with cotton, so that domestic trade business is still negligible. Very little hedging has taken place, but there has been some price fixing on the scale-down. The recent decline has attracted some new outside speculative buying, which so far has not been very profitable, although not causing serious losses. Traders generally are apathetic awaiting new incentives; there is nothing encouraging either in business conditions or in politics.

NEW LOAN

Merchants are concerned about the probability of a new loan, and uncertainty as to its level is interfering with plans for forward operations. Traders, however, are helpful of an improvement in general cotton business with the approach of the new season, in spite of the possibility that new cotton will again be taken by the Government.

CROP FACTOR

It is generally recognised that the size of the new crop will prove an important factor, and weather and crop conditions are being studied more closely. Although they are still to be regarded as potential features rather than as affecting immediate fluctuations recent developments have not been entirely satisfactory. There have been many complaints of excessive rains and increased insect activity. Today's weekly weather report mentioned an increased number of weevils in the fields.

July liquidation is making steady progress, and there are no evidences of a concentrated interest, although some traders are nervous about the final outcome because of the large discount under the loan price and the absence of pressure in spot cotton, which might result in a desire to take delivery.—"M. G."

Weather Over U. S. A. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Generally fair to partly cloudy. Possibly scattered showers in the South.

Central: Partly cloudy.

Western: Generally fair to partly cloudy.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Liverpool October highest	5.08+08
Liverpool October lowest	5.03+03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Advance owing to good trade demand and limited offerings of 'futures'. Chief sellers were mostly 'bulls'. Warm weather is needed. The Boll-Weevil is doing some damage.

Speculative buying revealed shortage of contracts but good weather and proximity Friday's Bureau Report likely to cause reaction. Trend however definitely upward.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 4

July	4.95+05
August	4.99+05
September	5.02+05
October	5.05+05
November	5.06+05
December	5.07+04
January	5.09+04
February	5.10+04
March	5.12+04
April	5.12+04
May	5.14+05
June	5.13+04
July	5.14+05
Middling Spot	5.16+07
10-12 a.m. quotations	
October	5.04
January	5.08

N. B. New York and New Orleans (cotton) closed owing to Independence Day.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 4

T T London on:—	
New York	4.95.78
Paris	177.88
Berlin	12.30 3/8
Madrid	90.00
Montreal	4.99 13/16
Amsterdam	8.95 3/4
Brussels	29.21 3/8
Milan	94.20
Berne	21.61 1/2

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	98/10
4 per cent 1960/70	112/14
5 per cent 1945/55	117/14

BANKS

Baroda	114/4
Bank of Hindusthan	30
Central	31/2
Imperial Bank F P	1585
Imperial Bank P P	386/4
India Bank	139/8
Indian Overseas Bank	46
Reserve Bank	115/4
Union Bank	5/6

TEXTILES

Ambica	239/6
Arun	395
Arvind	2020
Asok	352/8
Bombay Dyeing	855
Buckingham and Carnatics	188/8
Century	267/8
Central India	237/8
Colaba	158/2
Ahmd New Textile	500
Bharatkhand	2700
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	355
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	163/12
Indore	55
Jubilee	198/2
Kohinoor	278/12
Laxmi Cotton	480
Mysore	90
Marsden	105
Morarji	120
New Great	208/12
Raipur	630
Rajnagar	300
Simplex	86/14
Swadeshi	212/8
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1165
Madhusudan	200
Khatau Makanji	110
Hukumchand	190
Bhandari	90

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord	1450
Tata Hydro Ord	159/6
Tata Power Ord	1380

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Bombay Suburban	136/14
Bombay Tram	124/6
Surat	169
Ajmer	12/14

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	310
Associated Cements	108
Belapur	155
Bombay Burma New	172/8
Bombay Burma Old	530
Bombay Steam	226/4
Bombay Telephone	88
Burma Corporation	7/10
Br B Petrol	3/7
Dalmia Cement	9/6
Indian Bleaching	131/4
Industrial Investment Tr	39
Indian Radio Ord	390
Indian Radio Defd	500
Indian Copper	2/9
Indian Iron	26/10
Mysore Sugar	19/12
Port Canning	65/8
Premier Construction	65/8
Scindia Steam	20/8
Shivrajpur	43
Tata Oil	27/8
Tata Steel Ordy	247
Tata Steel Defd	1115

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/4
Howrah	42/6
Hukumchand	6/12
Kamarhatty	418
Kanknarrah	315
Lawrence	335
Reliance	54/8

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 4

SAKELS—	
July	12.91+53
November	13.45+45
January	13.57+45
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.46+29
October	10.61+30
GIZA—	
July	12.74+46
November	12.91+37
January	12.97+38

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 5

July	204.90+80
September	200.50—99
October	198.40—10
November	197.50+40
January	197.90+20

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 5

September	55.20+20
October	55.50+10

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 2nd July	3,650
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,379,457
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,010,472
Decrease	631,015

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 5

Following a rise of 5 points in Liverpool cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 175/12 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 175 on general long liquidation. Later on there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs 175/8. The tone of the market was quiet and with improved weather in America, prices look like reacting before the Bureau report. Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

Liverpool market opened unchanged and there being restricted business in the local market prices fluctuated with a narrow range. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	Rs.	156	14 0
Broach A/M 1939		175	14 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July 1938		145	4 0
Oomra D/J 1939		157	8 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July 1938		119	12 0
Bengal D/J 1939		132	8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 5.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	126	123	120	117	
Punjab	...	126	123	120	117	
Rajputana	..	126	123	120	117	
Oomra No. 3		151	148	145	142	...
C. P. No. 1		163	160	157	154	...
C. P. No. 2		156	153	150	147	...
Broach No. 2	...	160	158	156	154	
Punjab-Ame.	...	184	181	178	175	
Surat	...	212	209	206	203	
Rajpipla	...	204	201	198	195	
Navsari	...	218	215	212	209	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 5.

Bengal Superfine	123/25
Bengal Fine	120/21
Bengal F.G.	119/20
C. P. 1	154/59
C. P. 2	149/50
Arvi	150/51
Amraoti	142/46
Ellichpur	148/49
Berar	142/46
Khandesh	129/34
Jalna/Sailu	134/37
Burwah/Sanavad	146/49
Khandwa	147/49
Harda/Khirkiya	148/49
Mathia	124/29
Malkapur	139/42
Broach	156/57
Punjab 4 F.	174/80
Punjab 289 F.	201/211
Sindh N. T.	186/91
Kampala	278/79
Jinja	264/66
Navsari	218/20

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 5.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		53,879	205,934
Central India	133	44,372	336,650
Barsi and Nagar		149,430	174,454
Hyderabad-Gaorani		40,254	101,597
Berar	319	324,073	579,477
Central Provinces	52	81,234	114,347
Total Oomras	504	693,242	1,512,459
Dholera		131,190	171,689
N.-W. Provinces	31	3,050	9,848
Rajputana	70	16,209	96,379
Sind-Punjab	257	517,332	340,581
Broach	80	261,805	340,527
Coompta and Dharwar	103	55,816	69,167
Westerns-Northerns		22,941	39,133
Cocoanada		23	153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,431	18,102
American		177,828	19,047
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,857	497,322	404,179
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	134
Total	2,903	2,382,360	3,021,398

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 30th June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,965	290,437	447,638
Japan and China	2,998	644,648	1,401,619
Coast Ports		56,349	34,302
Up-country by Rail		337,927	255,832
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		13,099	24,573
Total	4,963	1,342,460	2,163,964

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 4-7-38	7782000	6800000
Receipts Yesterday 4-7-38	—	1000
Exports to date 4-7-38	5749000	5643000
Stock at Ports 1-7-38	2497000	1183000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-7-38	2077000	929000
Stock at Liverpool 1-7-38	1130000	901000
Visible Supply 1-7-38	5913000	3274000
Quantity in sight 1-7-38	13471000	13016000
Quantity out of sight 1-7-38	10439000	12994000

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 5.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
August	104	0	0
October	103	0	0
December	102	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
August	116	0	0
October	116	0	0
December	117	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
August	156	0	0
October	156	0	0
December	157	0	0

LONDON RUBBER

London, July 4

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb	
Sellers	7 5/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 5

Yesterday London gold prices advanced half penny to £7-0-9 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 177.88. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.95.78. London silver prices advanced 1/8d to 19 1/8d. India bought and Bears covered. Sellers were reserved. Later on India was a small buyer at fixed rate. New York market was closed and Montreal futures closed unchanged. The local market was quiet but steady with a small turnover. There was increased selling in gold and prices were easy.

GOLD

Ready	35	5	3
Ashad delivery	35	5	6
Ashad Tejimandi	0	7	0
Shravan delivery	35	6	0
Shravan Tejimandi	0	14	0

SILVER

Ready	50	7	6
Ashad delivery	50	6	0
Ashad Tejimandi	0	1	6
Shravan delivery	50	4	6
Shravan Tejimandi	0	4	3

LONDON SILVER

London, July 4

Spot	19 1/8
Forward	19

LONDON GOLD

London, July 4

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-9 1/2

AMERICAN ACREAGE REPORT

The first Bureau report giving acreage in cultivation will be published on Friday the 8th inst at 5 p.m. English Summer time and the same will be received here at 9-32 p.m.

LONDON METALS

London, July 4

Copper	£40 5 0
Lead	£15 7 6
Spelter	£14 15 0
Tin	£195 17 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 5.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40-2-6
Standard copper 3 months	£40-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£45-0-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38
Copper sheets	Rs. 45
Tone:—Firm.	

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, July 5.

The Liverpool wheat market declined on Monday on reports of beneficial rains in Canada and poor demand. The U.S.A. Bureau report giving condition and indicated production of winter and spring wheat crops will be published on Monday the 11th inst. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Linseed Sept.	7 5 6
Linseed May	5 4 9
Wheat September	4 3 9
Wheat January	4 6 0
Wheat May	3 5 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 4.

August	£10-12-6.
September	£10-13-9.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 5.

Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	28	7	0
Highest	29	2	0
Lowest	28	5	0
Closing	29	1	9
Castorseeds Sept.—			
Opening	29	4	0
Highest	29	10	0
Lowest	29	4	0
Closing	29	10	0
Cottonseeds Sept.—			
Opening	18	13	0
Highest	18	15	0
Lowest	18	11	3
Closing	18	14	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 4.

July	76 3/8d.
October	69 5/8d.
December	68 1/4d.

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 4

August	sh. 5 1/2d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 5.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-1-6.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-2-6.
Kesar Rs. 12-13.
Saraya Rs. 12-8.
Java Spot F 5.40

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 4

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£92 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 3/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£75
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102 7/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£102 3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 3/4
Victory Bonds	£112
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£11 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£89
National Bank of India	£38
P and O Banking Corporation	£8 1/4

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 5

2 3/1 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103
3 per cent (1963-65)	98/2
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/10
4 per cent 1st Bonds	97/0
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/1

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	117/14
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1970 B P I	110/8
4 per cent 1970 M Deb	109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0
6 per cent 1956 K P T	131/0

Market quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 5

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 25/32
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 27/32 to December.
Bank's buying T T	1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	272 3/4
Bank's buying T T	269 3/4
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,312
Bank's buying T T	1,342
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	79 1/8
Bank's buying T T	78 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	68 1/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	66
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	85
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	53
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	158 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	90

CROSS RATE—

New York London closed 4th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 5th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 5th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 3/4 5th instant
Java London 8.94 3/4 5th instant
London Paris 177.88 4th instant
London Belgium 29.21 3/8 4th instant
London Switzerland 21.61 1/2 4th instant
London Berlin 12.30 3/8 4th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 4th instant
London New York 4.95.78 4th instant
London Amsterdam 8.95 3/4 4th instant
London Italy 94.20 4th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-9 2nd instant
Gold £7-0-9 1/2 4th instant
Silver London Ready 19 2nd instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/8 4th instant
Silver London Forward 18 7/8 2nd instant
Silver London Forward 19 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 2nd instant
Silver New York Ready 43 4th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant.
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 4th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 2nd instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 4th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 4

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 3/8
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	XD 99 3/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loans	113 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	40 steadier.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 5.

Wheat	4,124 cwts.
Linseed	4,428 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	69 cwts.
Gingellyseed	543 cwts.
Poppyseed	51 cwts.
Groundnuts	11 213 cwts.
Castorseed	37 cwts.
Rice	9,284 cwts.
Cottonseed	13,728 cwts.
Mowraseed	1,265 cwts.
Gram	207 cwts.
Joowar	15,056 cwts.
Barley	704 cwts.
Bajree	2,316 cwts
Indian Sugar	12,743 cwts.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 157 Liverpool July 1938 4.94 Rs. 58 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 176 Liverpool May 1939 5.13 Rs. 47 3/4 at exchange 1/6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 4

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Unquoted	
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels July sellers	33/6
Wheat South Australian parcels July sellers	31/6

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 4

Fair Rio coffee No. 7 quality	6 1/8

Pay In—July 11 Pay Out—July 13

Natural Reaction On Realising In Share Bazar

OFFERINGS READILY ABSORBED

Market Displays Good Undertone With More Inclination To Buy

BOMBAY, July 5.

The recent activity on the local Stock Exchange has attracted once again the attention of outside operators and the attendance is daily increasing. A few days back the market was more or less deserted and there was no hope of any recovery but now there is a sudden change in the general sentiment and there are more buyers than sellers.

To-day the local market was under the influence of realising and absence of support resulted in a small decline in prices.

Professional operators were not inclined to operate as American market were closed yesterday. The market was left to stabilise to new level. The market opened steady and steady realising resulted in a small decline. Offerings were well absorbed but during the second hour there was increased selling and Tata Steel Dfds. declined to Rs. 1,080.

At this level there appeared active covering and some bull support which resulted in partial recovery. The market closed although lower the undertone was good.

Tata Steel shares were active while cotton mill shares moved in sympathy with Steel shares. Associated Cement shares again weakened on increased offerings as holders are losing confidence fearing any decrease in cement price will result in extensive selling.

To-day's reaction seems more of a natural character and realising is improving the technical situation. Short sales are dangerous and purchases on weak spots seem profitable.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 5.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	370	0
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 26 y)	856	0
100	Century (Rs. 3 d)	268	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 I)	238	8
100	COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	159	0
100	Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310	0
1	E.D. Sassoon Df nil	0	6 9
100	Finlay (Rs 5 y)	123	12
100	GOKAK (Rs. 3 y)	162	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,620	0
100	Indore (nil)	57	8
100	Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	110	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b 3	280	0
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	471	4
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	120	0
250	Model	39	8
50	MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	210	0
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	PHOENIX (Rs 10 y)	230	0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs 2)	61	8
1,000	Sholapur (Rs 30 y)	1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	87	0
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	213	0
100	Swan (Rs. 4 y)	100	10
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50 y) N	1165	0
1,000	Western (Rs. 40 y)	827	8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	113	0
25-50	Central (Rs. 1-4)	31	4
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1585	0
125-500	Im. Contry (Rs. 7-8)	386	4
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	139	4
100	Reserve Bank (Rs.2-6)	115	8
5	Union (As 4)	5	6

CEMENTS.

100	Associated (Rs. 7-8)	108	8

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	690	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	14	0
20	Mercantile	56	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 14)	40	12
200	Oriental	4360	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	4

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm Old (Rs. 6-8)	137	8
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,455	0
10	Ajmer (As 8)	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	124	8
	(Rs 6-8)	136	14
10	Broach (As.5)	10	4
100	Karachi (Rs. 4)	215	10
100	Poona (Rs)	198	4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100	TATA HYDRO	159	8
1,000	TATA POWER	1,385	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	960	0
100	C. Province	101	8
100	Gujarat	97	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	0
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Sirsigun)	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	726	14

MINING

9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7	11
8sh.	Indian Copper (As 1)	2	9
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	26	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	43	8
80	TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 39-8-8)	1115	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	248	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	313	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	155	0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	855	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	227	8
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	532	0
50	D. Conty (Rs. 8)	178	2
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-7	6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	88	4
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	132	0
50	I. Invest Trust	39	0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	387	8
1,000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	655	0
30	Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	65	12
15	Scindia	20	8
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	8

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1505	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	289	6
7	p. c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	71	0
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4	p.c Prem. Const. 2nd	94	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½	p. c. Tata Power	1565	0
6	p. c. Tata Steel 1st	210	0
7½	p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	171	12
7	p.c. Vishnu	705	0

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	106	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	76	14
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 5

Bombay Dyeing (863) 865 861 855 860 851 852 847 855
Century (271) 266 270 268 269 264 267 268
Central India (242) 245 239 241 235 238
Kohinoor (286) 288 282 284 278 280 278 279 280
New Great (210) 211 213 215 209 205 211 210
Simplex (89) 88 87 88 86 87
Swadeshi (215) 215 212 216 212 213 210 213
Associated Cements (112) 112/8 111 110 109/8 107/8 109 108/8
Andhra (1455) 1455
Tata Hydro (157/8) 160 159/8
Tata Power (1390) 1395 1385 1380 1385 1375 1385
Tram Ord (124/8) 124 125 124/8
T Steel Defd (1132/8) 1135 1120 1105 1127 1107 1125 1105 1112 1092 1090 1112 1107 1117 1115
T Steel Ord (251) 250 248 249 250 246 244 248 246 247 248
Tata Steel 2nd pref (171) 171 171/12
Bellapur (159/8) 160 158 153 155
B Steam (232) 232 227/8
B Burma (538) 535 530 534 530 526 532

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 4

Broach J/A 1938 opening 155 1/2; highest 158 lowest 155 1/2 closing 157 1/4
Broach A/M 1939 opening 175 3/8 highest 176 5/8 lowest 175 closing 176 1/4
Oomra July opening 143 1/4 highest 145 lowest 143 1/4 closing 145
Oomra D/J opening 157 1/2 highest 157 7/8 lowest 157 1/2 closing 157 7/8
Bengal July opening 120 highest 120 lowest 119 3/4 closing 119 3/4
Bengal D/J opening 133 highest 133 lowest 132 5/8 closing 132 5/8
Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-7-38) Rs. 6 7/8
Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 3/4

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, July 4

GIZA—		
Spot	7.49	+12
July	6.82	+07
October	6.83	+02
November	6.83	+02
January 1939	7.00	+01
March	7.10	+01
May	7.14	+06
UPPERS—		
Spot	6.16	+04
July	5.99	—00
October	5.98	+01
November	6.00	+01
January 1939	6.02	+01
March	6.05	+01
May	6.09	+01

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 4

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers	£11-18-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton July sellers	£12-13-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton July sellers	£13-2-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton July Aug sellers	£11-7-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton July Aug sellers	£11-5-0

LINSEED OIL

London, July 4

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked July sellers	23/10 1/2
Linseed Oil London per cwt naked Sept Dec sellers	23/10 1/2

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1938

Reorientation Of Our Educational Ideals

Move To Make Them Practical

Wean Students From Looking Down On Manual Work

EXCESSIVE BOOK-WORK, BANE OF PRESENT-DAY TRAINING

Recommendations Of Committee On Vocational Training In Primary And Secondary Schools

"Over two-thirds of the population of the province live on agriculture. Our primary schools which are to cater mostly for the children in the rural area (i.e., for children of agriculturists and artisans who form the main bulk of the population) fail to appeal to an average villager. The reason is not far to seek.

"The village child is made to sit still for long periods at a time in the school room. The result of several years' schooling of this kind often is that the child grows into a weakling that is unable to stand the sun and the rain and is thus not of much use for hard work in the field.

"What little book-knowledge the child acquires does not appeal to a vast majority of the villagers, who, though generally illiterate, possess a strong common sense. Brought up on books and nothing but books, the village child looks down upon manual work. Conditions in urban areas are much the same."

This briefly represents the analysis of the present position of education in this Province as surveyed by the Committee appointed to advise Government on the question of Vocational Training for boys and girls in Primary and Secondary Schools.

COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

The Committee was appointed on January 10, with Rao Bahadur K. G. Joshi as Chairman and the following as members:—The Director of Industries; Mr. B. S. Patel, Deputy Director of Agriculture; Mr. D. N. Choudhari, M.L.A.; Mr. B. P. Thakore, M.L.A., B.A., S.T.C., Joint Principal, Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad; Dr. G. W. Burley, D.Sc., M.I.M.E., M.A.S., M.R.S.T., Principal and Secretary of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; Rao Bahadur Dr. P. C. Patil, M.Sc., L.Ag., D.Sc., of Kolhapur; Miss Indumati Chimanlal of Ahmedabad; Dr. Abdul Hameed Kazi, M.A., Ph.D., Yawal, District East Khandesh; Mr. S. R. Bhise, Principal, S. P. Hakimji High School, Bordi; Mr. Hanumantrao S. Kaujalgi, Bijapur; Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division—Secretary; Mr. K. S. Vakil, Principal, Shri Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, Kolhapur; Mr. K. S. Dikshit, Retired Deputy Educational Inspector, Satara; and Mr. D. R. Vaidya, Poona.

CO-OPTION

The following persons were co-opted by the Committee:—Miss R. Reuben, Principal, Sir Elly Kadoorie High School, Bombay; Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary, Schools Committee, Bombay; Mr. C. R. Gerrard, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay; Mr. A. Khan, Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Poona; and Mr. D. C. Gupta, Deputy Director of Industries, Bombay.

Continuing the survey of the present position, the Committee observe that the position regarding the Secondary School boy is not very different. He begins his English education after acquiring a smattering knowledge of his own mother-tongue and for seven long years he reads books and does little else. He is supposed to do Nature Study at the Middle School stage through observation, collection and excursion. What he really does is to read a book on Nature Study. At the High School stage in the Science laboratory he watches his teacher making some experiments and repeats them. The Secondary School provides neither optional courses, nor definite practical work. Agriculture, art crafts, technology, commerce have no place in the present stereotyped system of secondary education.

REORIENTATION PLEA

"What is needed is reorientation of educational ideals. Education must be made thoroughly practical, both in the primary as well as secondary stages, with a view to bringing our schools into intimate touch with the life, needs

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2).

BENGAL INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

Ministers' Conference Will Be Held At Writers' Building

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The "United Press" understands that the Bengal Government has under contemplation the appointment of a Committee consisting of persons having vast experience of Trade and Industries in this country in order to make a comprehensive survey of the industrial resources of the province and also explore the possibilities of industrial regeneration of this province.

With a view to expediting and settling the preliminaries in this connection, including the selection of the personnel of the proposed expert committee, a conference of the Ministers of Finance, Agriculture and Industries and their respective secretaries is going to be held shortly at Writers Buildings.

It is understood that attempts will be made to secure the services of Sir M. Visveswarayya to act as the Chairman of the proposed Committee.—United Press.

MAHA GUJARAT AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

(From A Correspondent).

NARSANDA July 1.

Mr. Dadubhai P. Desai, M.L.C. performed the opening ceremony of the Maha Gujarat Ayurvedic College before a large gathering of distinguished citizens.

SHAHIDGUNJ PRISONERS

Punjab Govt. Orders Release

SIMLA, July 5.

Government have ordered the release of all prisoners who were imprisoned for failure to furnish security in connection with the Shahidgunj agitation since December 17, 1938 announced Sardar Ujjal Singh, Parliamentary in the Assembly to-day answer-Secretary in the Assembly to-day answering Malik Barkat Ali's question.—A. P.

HOUSES COLLAPSE UNDER RIVER EROSION

KURIGAM (Bengal), July 4.

The river Dharala has eroded away several more houses of the town in the course of the last few days.

The building of the Local Board Office has been dismantled and many other houses in the town have been eroded away. The Sub-Divisional Officer's bungalow and the second munsiff's quarters are now only 10 yards off from the river.

The spur works with the branches of trees that the P. W. D. is doing as a protective measure, have been washed away at some places.—United Press.

NOT WANTED IN BENGAL

Ban On Another Ex-Kakori Case Prisoner

LUCKNOW, July 4.

An order by the Bengal Government has been served on Bhupendranath Sanyal, ex-Kakori case prisoner, prohibiting his entry, stay or residence in Bengal under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

It will be recalled that similar orders were served on the ex-Kakori prisoners.—A.P.

JAMUNA RISING RAPIDLY

SERAJGANJ, July 4.

The river Jamuna is rising very rapidly and it is feared that the level of the 1931 flood which caused great havoc will soon be reached.

The heavy showers of yesterday have worsened the situation. The standing jute and paddy crops including the 'aus' have been submerged under water. Total failure of crops is apprehended.

The river shows no sign of abatement and the situation appears to be grave.—United Press.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Bhiwandi Prant has committed to Sessions Mr. Husseinbhoy Devjibhoy, Honorary Bench Magistrate and big charcoal merchant and contractor of Dahanu, on a charge of culpable homicide, the victim being his servant.

Three Hundred Transfers Of Teachers In One Day!

DHARWAR D. L. B. DECISION BEFORE TRANSFER OF PRIMARY EDUCATION TO GOVT. CONTROL

(From Our Own Correspondent)

DHARWAR (By Mail).

According to the amended Primary Education Act the control of the primary education is again taken over by the Bombay Government from the Dharwar District School Board from the 1st inst.

Before giving charge of the District School Board Office to Mr. R. R. Alavani, the Senior Deputy Educational Inspector, Dharwar District, on the 1st inst., about 300 transfers of the primary school teachers were effected by the School Board which, it is understood, sat late at night on the 30th June. The teachers have now complained to the Education Inspector, Southern Division who has forwarded their applications to the Government for consideration. Great sensation, therefore, prevails among the primary school teachers.

Mr. R. R. Alawani, has been appointed the Administrative Officer of the School Board by the Bombay Government.

Mr. Naik, the ex-Administrative Officer of the Dharwar District School Board, was removed from office by the Government on the ground of alleged breach of trust etc. of the School Board property. The criminal case is going on in the court of Mr. Dias, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dharwar, against Mr. Naik. Mr. Lobo, the Auditor, gave evidence on behalf of the prosecution, two days back in this case. The case stands adjourned.

D. L. B. CHIEF

A general meeting of the Dharwar District Local Board was held on Monday evening with its president Rao Bahadur B. L. Patil, in the chair.

Mr. G. R. Padgaonkar, the ex-Chief Officer of the Board retired last year and his post was vacant. There were three candidates for the post and Mr. B. S. Patil was appointed Chief Officer of the Board by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. G. R. Padgaonkar, is now appointed as Diwan of Savanur State where he has effected considerable improvements during the last six months of his office.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

As the period of the present Board of the Dharwar Municipal Borough was extended to 31st October, 1938, by the Bombay Government, the elections were postponed to October. The voters' list is now published and the date before which the objections to the list are to be submitted is fixed for 15th July 1938.

At present there are about six Congress members in the Borough. But in the coming elections it is hoped the majority of seats would be captured by Congress candidates.

Dual Task Before Indian Writers

Mulk Raj Anand On Need To Organise Cultural Front In The Country

"THE TASK OF BUILDING UP A NATIONAL CULTURE OUT OF THE DEBRIS OF THE PAST, SO THAT IT TAKES ROOT IN THE REALITIES OF THE PRESENT, IS THE ONLY WAY BY WHICH WE WILL TAKE OUR PLACE AMONG THOSE WRITERS OF THE WORLD, WHO ARE FACING WITH US THE BITTEREST STRUGGLE IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.—THE STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD AGAINST IMPERIALISM, ITS TWIN-BROTHER FASCISM, ITS OLD AUNT FEUDALISM AND ALL THE OTHER OLD AUNTS WHICH REFUSE TO LET THE NEW SHOOTS OF LIFE FROM BURSTING INTO THE FUTURE."

Thus, the Indian Novelist, Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, in an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Dr. Anand has published several novels, the latest and the best being "THE COOLIE." He has been staying in London and recently visited Spain and worked for the Republican Government. He is one of the Foundation-Members of the Indian Progressive Writers' Association and has come to India to work for the organisation.

DR. MULK RAJ ANAND, WHO WILL BE STAYING IN INDIA FOR ABOUT A YEAR, WILL DELIVER HIS FIRST PUBLIC LECTURE ON "OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE," ARRANGED BY THE BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY AT THE BLAVATSKY LODGE HALL, ON SATURDAY, AT 6-30 P. M.

NEED FOR CULTURAL FRONT

Interviewed he stated that the main purpose of his visit was to organise a cultural front, which could express the content of the private sufferings of the people of India. He felt that such a cultural awakening was demanded, not only by the contingencies of our lives in India but by the world struggle, which through the growing offensive of Fascism in Europe, had assumed grave proportions. The writers of the world who gathered together at the Paris Conference in 1935 and formed the International Association for the Defence of Culture against Fascism, under the tutelage of Andre Gield, E. M. Foster, Maxim Gorki, Andre Malraux and others, had brought a new awareness to the writers of the role they could play in the Modern World.

SCHOLARS AND NEW HUMANISM.

"The guarding of our Civil Liberties and the organisation of the writers of the various nationalities against the onslaughts of reactionaries, who burnt books and exiled writers, was a minimum basis of campaign of the International Writers' Association. At the second Conference in London, the more constructive plan of an Encyclopaedia of human culture was outlined after much discussion on the basis that each national culture was to be reinterpreted from the point of view of a new humanism by scholars belonging to the various nationalities whose culture was studied, so as to wipe out the obloquy and shame of misinterpretations based on prejudice, such, for instance, as interpretations based on the Western Christian doctrine of sin which had led to wholesale abuse of the highest embodiments of Indian Art by critics from Ruskin and Vincent Smith downwards to the missionaries and Clive Bell.

DUAL TASK OF THE WRITER.

"The Spanish War," continued Dr. Anand," cut short the plan and mobilised the writers of the world in a campaign, too tragically actual for some, disillusioning for others, but historically real to the few who realised the task of the writer was the task of any other person in this world of decaying Capitalism and of the offensive of Imperialism and Fascism, a dual task A writer was a skilled workman, who did his own job in the most adequate manner and thereby hammered out the conscience of humanity on the smithy of his soul. The writer was an ordinary person without the trappings of snobbery and prejudice that his class affiliations had so far given him and he did his job as an ordinary person by recognising that in an age of Fascist and Imperialist barbarism, he was essentially a political and social person. In the trenches of Spain and behind the barricades of Berlin, he was a soldier for Freedom. And he knew that fascism destroyed freedom by excluding Thomas Mann, and that it destroyed the whole fabric

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6).

DR. MULK RAJ ANAND, the well-known Indian writer, who is on a mission to organise the Cultural Front in the country.

Edgar Wallace' Detective Story Day By Day

THE GALLOW'S HAND

INSPECTOR WADE

GET BACK--OUT OF RANGE!
THAT'S WHAT I'M DOING--FAST!
ZIP!
ZIP!
4-12
WADE, ISN'T THERE SOME PLACE ELSE WHERE WE CAN GET AT 'EM?
THAT SAND DUNE IS ALL AROUND THE OASIS, PILED UP BY THE WIND---WE'LL HAVE TO BREAK THRU!
HERE'S THE PLAN---YOU TWO COVER ME WHILE I MAKE A BREAK UP THE SLOPE-ONCE I GET CLOSE ENOUGH I THINK I CAN HANDLE THEM---
WELL---OKAY, IF YOU SAY SO!
THERE'S ONE!
KEEP GOIN', WADE!
CRACK!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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